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FOUR FUNDAMENTAL FACTORS REQUISITE FOR CHINA REUNION

Republican Bureau Analyses Demands of Various Group Leaders

'LAW, NOT FORCE'

Revival of Constitution; Convention of Assembly; Provisional Cabinet

PEKING'S GARRISON

Japanese Re-inforce Legation Guard; Doesn't Indicate Trouble Expected

The local Intelligence Bureau of the Republican Government of China yesterday issued the following under the caption: "Political Unanimity of Chinese Leaders":

"The death of Yuan Shih-k'ai and the succession of Li Yuan-hung to the Presidency has crystallized political opinion throughout the country into four fundamental factors for bringing about reunion and peace. These may be gathered from the declarations of national bodies, the public utterances and telegrams of Chinese leaders to President Li and to the Tutuhs and Generals commanding the armies of the independent provinces, and may be summarized as follows:—

"1.—A government by law and not by force.

"2.—The revival of the Constitution of the First Year of the Republic.

"3.—The reconvening of the National Assembly.

"4.—A provisional cabinet to carry on the business of government.

"Ex-President Sun Yat-sen, in a statement, urges the cessation of all fighting, the necessity of upholding the Constitution of 1912 and of united efforts in promoting the common welfare.

Ex-Premier Tong's Advice

"Former Premier Tong Shao-yi, in reply to a message from President Li asking his advice and assistance, suggests that the most imperative need now is to uphold the Constitution as promulgated in 1912, that Parliament should be reassembled, and that in the meantime, a provisional cabinet with General Tuan Chi-jui as Premier should be formed at once.

"Liang Chi-chiao's circular telegram to the governors and generals of the independent provinces requests them to give their undivided support to President Li.

"Dr. Wu Ting-fang, Dr. Wang Chung-hui, Mr. Wen Tsung-yao and other Republican leaders heartily endorse the above views and join in recommending them to the government.

"The members of the National Assembly, including such prominent leaders as Tong Hua-lung, Ku Chung-hsiu and C. T. Wang, have publicly pledged their entire support to President Li and have declared that any person who disputes his constitutional authority shall be severely punished according to law."

Japanese Guard Increased

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, June 9.—One company of Japanese troops, numbering 100 to 150 men, is coming up to Peking from Tientsin, to re-inforce the Legation Guard, which at present consists of one company. This is purely a precautionary measure and does not indicate that trouble is anticipated in Peking, where the situation is very quiet. Indeed, during the past two days, confidence has been restored in a remarkable degree.

The $1 note now exchanges for 130 copper notes or coins, as compared with the silver dollar, which is worth 133 coppers. Copper notes are accepted at their face value and, although the price of food-stuffs has not dropped greatly, merchants and shop-keepers are now readily accepting bank-notes.

An exchange station has been opened at the Temple of Agriculture,

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Presides at Trial Of Sir Roger Casement

BARON READING

Baron Reading, Lord Chief Justice, is presiding at the trial of Sir Roger Casement, the Irish rebel and German propagandist, on a charge of high treason.

Baron Reading is well known in America, having visited there several times. He was last in the United States in 1915 when he was a member of the Allied Commission which raised the $500,000,000 (gold) war loan.

Integrity of Greece Isn't Endangered By Germans—Skuloudis

Action Is Purely Military; He Denies the Invasion Was Pre-Arranged Affair

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Athens, June 7.—In the Chamber, yesterday, the Premier, M. Skuloudis, denied that the German invasion of Greece was pre-arranged. He declared that the frontier had been forcibly crossed, but that action was purely military and did not jeopardise the integrity of the country.

WONKS GRIEF-STRICKEN; CATCHERS STRIKE ENDS

Coolies Now to Get $7 Monthly And 10 Cents for Each Dog Trapped

Another of Shanghai's strikes passes into history. A compromise has been effected between the police department and the dog catchers. By its terms most of the coolies have gone back to work.

The dog catchers struck because their wages were cut from $8 a month to $5. Through the new dispensation the catchers are put on a per-dog basis. They are given a straight income of $7 a month and an allowance of 10 cents a head for every dog they catch.

There was some reluctance on the part of the officials in granting this bonus as it was pointed out that the apprehenders probably would make raids into the country or take to raising dogs for the sake of the bonus. However the coolies were reduced because it was said that they weren't catching enough dogs and it is pointed out that the bonus arrangement will keep them from lying down on their jobs.

Music for Today

The following program will, weather permitting, be played by the Band in the Public Recreation Ground this afternoon beginning at 4.30 o'clock:—

1.—March, "Slap Bang" .....Rubens
2.—Overture, "Mignon" .....Thomas
3.—Waltz, "Molly Green" .....Cook
4.—Selection, "Princess Ida" Sullivan
5.—(a) Entre sèt, "Fanollo" ...Gaggs
(b) "The Whistler and His Dog" Pryer
6.—Selection, "The Girls of Gottenberg" ..... Monckton

A. de Kryger,
Conductor-in-charge.

Battle Cruiser Lutzow And Small Cruiser Rostock Sink Whilst Making for Harbor

Germany Now Admits Loss of Dreadnought, Battle-Cruiser, Four Other Cruisers, Five Torpedo-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—It is officially announced that a Commander in the Japanese Navy was lost with the Queen Mary.'

(This officer, according to a Japanese report was Lieutenant Commander Chusake Shimomura, who was sent to England by the Japanese naval department to study naval affairs, for two years.)

A German official communique states: The battle-cruiser Lutzow (28,000 tons; 100,000 H.P.; 28 knots; 71,100 men; completed 1915) and the cruiser Rostock (5,000 tons; 45,000 H.P.; 28 knots; 360 men; completed 1913) sank while proceeding to harbor.

Mr. A. Bonar Law, Secretary of State for the Colonies, has telegraphed to the Governor of New Zealand and the High Commissioner for Malaysia respectively, that the battle-cruisers New Zealand and Malaysia were in the thick of the battle on the 31st and again recording the gratitude of the Motherland at their generosity in contributing such valuable units to the British fleet.

Russia's Congratulations

M. Sazonoff, the Russian Minister for Foreign Affairs, has telegraphed to Sir Edward Grey, expressing the lively admiration of the Russian Government of the valor displayed by the British fleet in the North Sea battle, deploring the losses and congratulating Great Britain on her victory, "which has demonstrated afresh the naval superiority of Great Britain, as the German fleet was obliged to flee, without daring to engage the main British force."

Sir Edward Grey has replied, warmly thanking the Russian Government for its congratulations on the victory of our gallant sailors, adding: "British lives have not been lost in vain. We know how greatly the enemy's fleet, whose losses are deliberately concealed in Germany, has suffered. We rejoice to think that the action has contributed to the success of the common cause of the Allies."

Balfour's Assurance

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at the luncheon of the Imperial Council of Commerce, declared that the sources of the German reports were tainted. Britain had told the whole truth.

They had gained, as a result of the battle substantial fruits. The German position was worse than before. The blockade was more effective than previously and the country was justified in having greater confidence and hope of triumph than ten days ago.

The newspapers are giving prominence to the statement made by Mr. A. J. Balfour, yesterday, that the German fleet is now far inferior than before the battle off Jutland and he believed that, neither in the North Sea nor the Baltic, could they, for many months, make the kind of organised fleet effort which might have been in their power previously.

Germany's Losses

Amsterdam, June 8.—Germany officially re-states her losses as follows: One battle-cruiser, one battle-ship, four small cruisers, five torpedo-boats. This indicates that the authorities are gradually breaking the news of their very heavy losses to the public, though they are still suppressing much.

A telegram from Berlin states that two Britishers were saved from the Queen Mary, two from the Indefatigable and a total of 173 from the Tipperary, Nestor, Nomad and Turbulent.

Says Germans Forced Battle Upon British

(Ostasiatische Lloyd War Service)

Berlin, June 6.—The Deutscher Ueberseedienst reports: In regard to the sea battle off Skagerack, the following statement is made by a competent authority:

The German high sea forces advanced in order to force battle upon a part of the British navy, which recently had repeatedly been reported to be cruising near the southern Norwegian coast. The Germans first sighted the enemy on May 31, at 4 p.m., about 70 miles off Skagerack, in the strength of 4 small cruisers of the Calliope type (launched 1914, 4,000 tons, 30 knots).

German cruisers immediately pursued the enemy, who sailed away in a northern direction at the highest speed. At 5.20 p.m., a German cruiser sighted, in a western direction, two hostile columns of ships, which turned out to be six enemy battle-cruisers and a large number of small cruisers and destroyers.

The enemy now developed their forces in a southern direction. The

(Continued on Page 2)

Bar Trade with Enemy For All Time Is Vote Of Imperial Council

Ask Other Restrictions, Making Impossible Return To Pre-War Conditions

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The Imperial Council of Commerce, with three dissentients, has passed a resolution urging that arrangements should be made as early as possible for reciprocal preferential trading in the Empire and between the Empire and its Allies, with favorable treatment for neutrals and restrictions by tariffs and otherwise of trade relations with enemies, so as to make dumping or a return to pre-war conditions impossible.

Sir Alexander McRobert, President of the Upper India Chamber of Commerce, said that it would be unwise to legislate on the assumption that their friends and enemies of today would be their friends and enemies tomorrow and suggested that the motion be modified in that respect.

Shackleton Sails With The Relief Expedition

Reuter's Service

Monte Video, June 8.—Sir Ernest Shackleton accompanies the relief-ship sent by the Uruguayan Government to rescue his comrades.

FIERCE BATTLE RAGING ALONG BRITISH FRONT

Incessant, Heavy Firing, Both Day and Night; Long Casualty Lists From Ypres

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, June 8.—Reports received from the Belgian frontier state that the fighting in the region of Ypres is very fierce. The sky above Baecelaere and Zillebeke is visible from Coutrai, highly glowing from the heavy firing, which is incessant day and night.

The German wounded are numerous, many of them being severely wounded. They report that the losses on both sides are large.

London, June 7.—General Sir Douglas Haig reports: There was a heavy reciprocal bombardment, east of Ypres, last night and today.

The enemy, yesterday, captured our front line trenches in the ruins of the village of Hooge. Their attacks on other portions of the line failed. Another small attack, west of Hooge, this morning, was repulsed.

During the night, some Australian troops entered the German trenches east of Bois Grenier, inflicting loss on the enemy and bringing back some prisoners. We also made a successful raid, east of Cuinchy.

The Weather

Weather slightly improving. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 75.2 and the minimum 60.3, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.0 and 65.4.

Countess Facing Trial as Irish Rebel; Declaration Signer Who Was Executed

THOMAS MACDONAGH

COUNTESS MARKIEWICZ

Among the prisoners taken by the British in the rebellion in Dublin was the Countess Markiewicz, wife of a Polish artist and sister of Sir [illegible] Plunkett, and MacDonagh, [illegible] the recent attack [illegible] Dublin Castle, it is reported, she shot down and killed a guard. She was transferred to England, where she now awaits trial for treason.

Thomas MacDonagh, one of the signers of the proclamation declaring Ireland a republic, was captured and later shot in the Tower of London.

Britain Releases 38 Men Seized on Steamer China

Second Demand by U.S. Effective in Freeing Germans, Austrians and Turks

Washington, May 13.—The State Department late today received a cable from Ambassador Page, transmitting a memorandum from the British Foreign Office, which announces formally that the Austrian, German and Turkish passengers removed from the American steamer China in the Pacific by a British cruiser will be released.

The note expresses regret at the action of the British commander in removing "enemy subjects" from the American vessel.

Thirty-eight persons were forcibly removed from the China, despite the protest of the commanding officer. Of the number, twenty-eight were Germans, eight Austrians and two Turks.

The British naval commander justified his action on the ground that the persons seized were parties to a plot to start a revolution in India and to equip a steamer to raid the commerce of the allies in the Orient.

Second Note Effective

The British Foreign Office at first refused to release the men, who are now detained at Hongkong. A second note was despatched to London by Secretary Lansing, demanding their release. The memorandum received today is in reply to the latest representations of the State Department.

The British agree to release the men unconditionally, but Ambassador Page's cable states that the memorandum contains a reservation that the action of Great Britain in this case "shall not become a precedent for other cases in which the facts are not the same," which is regarded as entirely within her rights.

Case of the Sussex

State Department officials said they had no information regarding the press reports from The Hague that severe punishment had been meted out to the commander of the submarine that attacked the Channel steamer Sussex, and that a movement is under way in Berlin to suppress pro-German plotters in the United States and anti-American plotters in Germany.

It was recalled that, on a former occasion, Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg declared officially that the German Government was not responsible for the bomb plots and similar outrages in the United States, and did not approve them.

Officials expressed the hope that the press report will be corroborated by official despatches. The suppression of all questionable propaganda activities in this country, it was pointed out, would go far toward restoring confidence in Germany among the American people and in neutral countries.

State Department officials have not yet prepared the proposed note to Great Britain, protesting against the refusal of the British Government to permit American Red Cross supplies to pass to Germany and Austria.

Some time ago the question was taken up informally with Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, the British Ambassador, but without result. Some officials take the ground that there is doubt whether the United States can go the extent of entering a formal protest against the British practice.

At the German Embassy it was stated that nothing is known there as to the need for hospital supplies in Germany and Austria. Officials said they had received no advices from Berlin regarding the matter. The German viewpoint is that the central powers should receive American Red Cross supplies as freely as their enemies under the provisions of The Hague Convention.

GARRISON OF VAUX CAPITULATES WHEN FORT IS IN RUINS

French Still Possess Immediate Approaches, Besides Flanking Trenches

WAS HELD BY 500

Germans No Nearer To Verdun; Are Now Open To Cross-Fire

FRIGHTFUL LOSSES

Paris Avers Gain Was Not Worth Terrible Sacrifice; Bigger Task to Come

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Paris, June 8.—The official communique issued this evening reported:—The Germans have occupied the ruins of Fort Vaux, after weeks of desperate fighting, but we hold the immediate approaches and trenches to the right and left of the fort. All the enemy's attacks thereon have been broken by our fire.

There were intense artillery duels in the region of Thiaumont, Douaumont and Hartmannsweiler.

The fall of Fort Vaux was announced by the Germans, prematurely, one day in advance, it is likely in order that the news would reach the United States on the day of the opening of the Republican Party Congress. It is now an accomplished fact.

The Heroic 500

After seven days formidable and continual bombardment, which cut off all communication with the heroic 500 men forming the garrison, the Germans entered the ruins of Fort Vaux, but the French strongly hold the trenches in the immediate vicinity.

The French line of resistance is now constituted by Forts Tavanne and Souville, with batteries at Froide Terre, Souville and Saint Michel, at an altitude of 344 to 365 meters and, beyond these points, by trenches running south-west of Damloup and in Lauffe, Fumin and Chapitre woods. The Germans will be exposed to the cross-fires of all these works and, therefore, the occupation of the ruins of Fort Vaux will not benefit them more than the occupation of Douaumont, where the underground works constructed by them during three months were destroyed by the French in a two days bombardment.

French Can Retake Ruins

The French may re-take the ruins of Vaux as soon as they deem necessary to intervene with powerful means. The few hundred meters gained by the Germans, sacrificing with reckless prodigality troops in serried masses, is not worth such slaughter. Fort Vaux is not nearer Verdun than Fort Douaumont and each meter will henceforth cost them still heavier losses, on account of their being on ground battered by the French cross-fires.

A semi-official communique states that Fort Vaux is in ruins and has merely been used as an observation-post. Its capture has cost the enemy fearful losses and brings them no nearer to taking Verdun.

The communique yesterday afternoon reported: A powerful German attack, last evening, against Fort Vaux, was repulsed by our machine-gun fire in disorder and with heavy loss. There was an intense bombardment of our first line at Hartmannsweiler.

Violent Bombardment

The communique in the evening reported: Artillery was very active at Hill 304, on the left of the Meuse. The bombardment of our first and second lines between Douaumont and Damloup, on the right of the Meuse, continued very violently.

The Germans announce today the capture of Fort Vaux on Tuesday evening. That fort was still in our hands at 4 o'clock this morning, but, since then, communication with it

has been imposible, owing to the violence of the bombardment.

Honor Vaux Commander

London, June 8.—The honor conferred on Battalion Commander Paynal, the defender of Fort Vaux, is a distinction usually reserved for generals of division. This is the first time in the war that the name of the officer responsible for the defence of a particular position has been published. This shows that the stand made at Vaux is one of the most remarkable episodes of the war.

A German communique claims that the fort was really captured, after hard fighting, on the 2nd, but the announcement was deferred, as remnants of the garrison held out in inaccessible underground rooms till Tuesday evening, when they surrendered. It says that the Kaiser has decorated the commander of the captors with the Order Pour Merite. The communique admits that the French are fiercely counter-attacking.

Battle Cruiser Lutzow Sunk

(Continued from Page 1)

German cruisers approached to a distance of about 13 kilometers and, steaming with a southern to south-eastern course, opened a very efficient fire. During this engagement, two British battle-cruisers and one enemy destroyer were annihilated.

After half-an-hour's engagement, the Germans sighted northwards of the enemy ships further strong hostile forces, which later were ascertained to be five ships of the Queen Elizabeth type (launched 1913 and 1914, battleships of 28,000 tons, 25 knots). Soon afterwards, the German main body entered into action.

The enemy immediately again turned away northwards. The British cruisers were closely followed by the five ships of the Queen Elizabeth type. The enemy attempted to escape the most efficient German fire by extremely high speed and by separating into minor bodies.

At the same time, they tried to take an eastward course and thus to turn around the German vanguard. The German fleet followed the enemy's movements with the highest speed.

During this part of the engagement, one cruiser of the Achilles type (launched 1905; 13,750 tons) or of the Shannon type (launched 1906 and 1907; 14,800 tons) and one destroyer were annihilated by the Germans. The rear part of the German battleship squadron, at this time, was still unable to enter into action, on account of its position.

Afterwards, new and strong hostile forces appeared from the north. It is stated that these consisted of more than 20 hostile battleships of the most modern type.

As the head of the German line temporarily got into the fire from two sides, the line turned into a western course. At the same time, the German torpedo-boat flotillas advanced for the attack against the enemy. They attacked three times, in the most strenuous way, with visible success. During this part of the engagement, one British dreadnought was destroyed and a number of other British dreadnoughts certainly suffered heavy damage.

The daylight battle against the superior British forces was kept on until darkness. Finally, there were engaged, besides numerous light fighting forces, at least 25 British dreadnoughts, six big battle-cruisers and at least four armored cruisers, against 16 German dreadnoughts, five battle-cruisers, six older battleships and no German armored cruisers.

At the beginning of the darkness, the German torpedo-boat flotillas advanced for the night-attack against the enemy. During the night, there were engagements of cruisers and numerous torpedo-boat attacks.

In the course of these attacks, one cruiser of the Achilles or Shannon type and one, or probably two, small cruisers and at least 10 enemy destroyers, were annihilated by the Germans. The leading ship of the German high seas fleet alone destroyed 6 of them. Among the annihilated [illegible]ers were the most modern leading destroyers Turbulent and Tipperary (launched 1915; 1900 tons).

A squadron of older British battleships, which hastened to the scene from the south, only arrived in the morning of June 1, after the battle had finished. They turned away, without entering into action, or even coming into sight of the German main body.

Four Fundamental Factors Requisite

(Continued from Page 1)

where $10 notes can be exchanged for $5 in silver and $5 in notes. The Government has also distributed a large stock of rice, originally intended for the use of the army, at various stations in the city, where it is sold at the normal price of eight cents a catty, each person being allowed a catty a day. Copper notes are accepted in payment.

The date of the funeral of Yuan Shih-k'ai has not yet been published. It is understood that, as Chinese history offers no precedent, the ceremony in vogue in other republican countries will be adopted.

Cabinet Calls for Truce

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, June 9.—The Cabinet has telegraphed to the independent provinces to desist now from hostilities against the North, since, with the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, there are no reasons for further dissension. Peace should be talked over by delegates of the South and the North in Peking, in order to first restore the unity of the country.

Such a conference should also discuss the steps necessary for the relief of the financial situation; superfluous troops should be dismissed and a conference of former Members of Parliament should be convoked at Peking. Only Tsen Chuan-hsuan, one of the leaders of the South, has so far answered the telegram of the Cabinet, but his answer is rather evasive.

The Cabinet has issued regulations governing the mourning for the deceased President. The flags on the Government Yamens, barracks, Custom Houses and warships will be half-masted for 27 days; during the same period all military and civil officials will wear black mourning ribbons. No music will be allowed for seven days. On the funeral day, 101 shots will be fired; musical plays are forbidden and the schools in the capital will be closed.

Yao Han-hsiang, former Civil Governor of Hupeh, will be appointed private secretary to President Li Yuan-hung.

Condolences of Powers.

All foreign Ministers, last Wednesday, called at the Waichiaopu to express their sympathy, in the name of their respective Governments.

Premier Tuan Chi-jui, in a telegram to General Feng Kuo-chang, has asked the latter for his advice and assistance with regard to the disbanding of superfluous troops, the relief of the financial stringency and the convocation of the National Assembly.

According to Tuan Chi-jui's view, all leaders of the monarchists and the extreme revolutionists should be pardoned by a general amnesty. The latter, however, shall not be employed by the Government.

A special meeting of the Cabinet decided to pay a three months post mortem salary to the family of Yuan Shih-k'ai and to contribute 100,000 Dollars towards the funeral expenses.

Tong Shao-yi's Message

Local Chinese papers report that, to Li Yuan-hung's message, Tong Shao-yi replied:—"You have succeeded to the post of the President in accordance with the stipulations of the law. The Republic has abandoned its laws for several years and the righteous armies of the South Western provinces have risen to restore the same so as to see the Republic properly governed. Therefore it is desirable to ask you that the parliament which was elected by law in the 2nd year of the Republic, and is still legally in existence, should be convened at an early date to decide state measures."

Tang Hua-lung replied to the following effect: "Your telegram of the 7th has been received with thanks. Both our people and the foreign Powers are much pleased to see you legally succeed to the post of President. It is highly desirable you will clearly show the public that the Provisional Constitution of the 1st year of the Republic is in force, and that the Parliament organised in the second year of the Republic shall be convened and the new legal cabinet formed; also that proper reforms in administration be effected so as to console the people of China."

Sun Hung-yi, one of the leading Members of Parliament, has wired to President Li desiring him to uphold the original provisional constitution by issuing a mandate that the provisional constitution is in force.

He has also wired to Tuan Chi-jui to the same effect.

General Pa Wen-yu has also wired to President Li Yuan-hung asking him to exterminate all the Yuan party and to form a proper government in accordance with the original Provisional Constitution of the 6th year of the Republic. He has also wired to Tuan Chi-jui to the same effect.

Girl of Eight Would Adopt War Orphan

LILLIAN DAVIS EMERSON ©INTL FILM SERVICE.

The crest of enthusiasm at a meeting held in the interest of the Orphelinat des Armees at the Museum of French Art in New York was reached when Miss Lillian Davis Emerson, aged eight, arose with great dignity and asked: "Please mayn't I have a child? I think I should prefer a little baby, and I would like a girl."

The Orphelinat des Armees, called in America the Fatherless Children of France, is an organization sponsored by President Poincare and other French notables, which cares for the children of France whose fathers have been killed. For its work the people of America, especially the children, are asked to adopt an orphan, to whom they shall contribute 10 cents a day—$36.50 a year—for two years.

Li Yuan-hung to Liang Chi-chiao and Kang Yu-wei

Following is the full translation of the new President's private telegram to Messrs. Liang Chi-chiao and Kang Yu-wei, the two most famous Chinese modern scholars. Mr. Liang was the most important man in the recent independence movement.

"God punishes this country with calamities one after another. On the 6th the President passed away. I, according to the Constitution, take up the office of President, having formally assumed my new duty on the 7th.

"During this difficult time, the finance is exhausted and the situation is just as bad as that of a sick man in a storm.

"An unworthy man like me—how can I bear this high responsibility?

"You understand the condition of the country in perfect thoroughness, and are respected by the whole people for your high learning and thorough study of causes. It is my sincere hope that you in thinking of the dangerous state of affairs and difficult condition of the people will favor me with kind advice from time to time. All the affairs of the nation will hereafter be transacted according to law. I indeed place great hope in you both.

(Signed) "Li Yuan-hung."

Everybody Satisfied?

Mr. Liang Chi-chiao has sent a circular telegram to the tutuhs of the independent provinces, asking them to urge the non-independent provinces to welcome the new President. In response, the Tutuhs and Civil Governors of all the independent provinces have sent telegrams to Peking to congratulate the Cabinet and President Li, and the Cabinet and President have both cordially replied.

New President's Policy

The Eastern Times says that President Li Yuan-hung took up his office at his residence at Tungchang Hutung, Peking, at 10 a.m. on June 7. He received the higher officials in the morning, and in the afternoon the rest of the officials were received. The new President said his policy would be:—(1) to form a responsible Cabinet, (2) to save the money market in Peking, and (3) to convene the original parliament of the 2nd year of the Republic.

Japan Carefully Watching

The Eastern News Agency (Japanese) carries the following wire from Tokio:

Now that Yuan Shih-k'ai is dead the officials and the public in Japan are paying much attention to the attitude to be taken by Generals Feng Kuo-chang, Tuan Chi-jui and others who hold influence between Yuan's party and the Southerners.

Japan desires to see the speedy solution of the present complicated situation in China, but will not take action at the moment. However, if there be any disturbances, which will cause much harm to the economic position of Japan in China, or much danger to the life and property of foreigners, Japan will take opportune and adequate measures to protect Japanese people and foreigners.

There is no ambition for any concession in China on the part of Japan and the only desire of Japan is that the Chinese people will understand Japan properly and will cement the relations between China and Japan more strongly. The general public opinion in Japan is that it will be fortunate if the friendly relations between China and Japan become stronger.

Baron Ishii, the Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan, has instructed Mr. Hioki, the Japanese Minister to Peking, regarding the measures to be taken in case of any emergency or if any disturbance and disorder happen, owing to the death of Yuan Shih-k'ai, in Peking.

New President's Mandates

I, Li Yuan-hung, upon taking up my post of President on the 7th instant, do feel that my virtue is not worthy enough and I am afraid that I cannot successfully administer such a responsible office. But I will sincerely respect the constitution and law and seek to strengthen the foundations of the Republic as well as to place the country under good laws. This is my true and simple idea of which I desire to inform my fellow-countrymen. I also wish my fellow citizens to suggest and to advise me as to anything that I may not do well or understand.

At present the situation of the country is one of danger; I am suddenly ordered to take up this important responsibility. All the national affairs have to be transacted by all of us who are called upon. Therefore all the civil and military officials in and out of Peking are hereby ordered to remain at their original posts, and they are not allowed to resign but are ordered to work together to save the difficult situation.

The Republic of China was founded in the year 1911. The late President advocated the Republic and strengthened its foundation and also acted diligently for the prosperity of the Republic. But Heaven has not granted him longer life and his death is lamented by all the people. I, the President, having shared with him the national difficulties, feel very sad. The funeral service in honor of the late President is hereby ordered to be adequately prepared by the Cabinet by studying the rites in China and foreign countries appropriate in similar cases.

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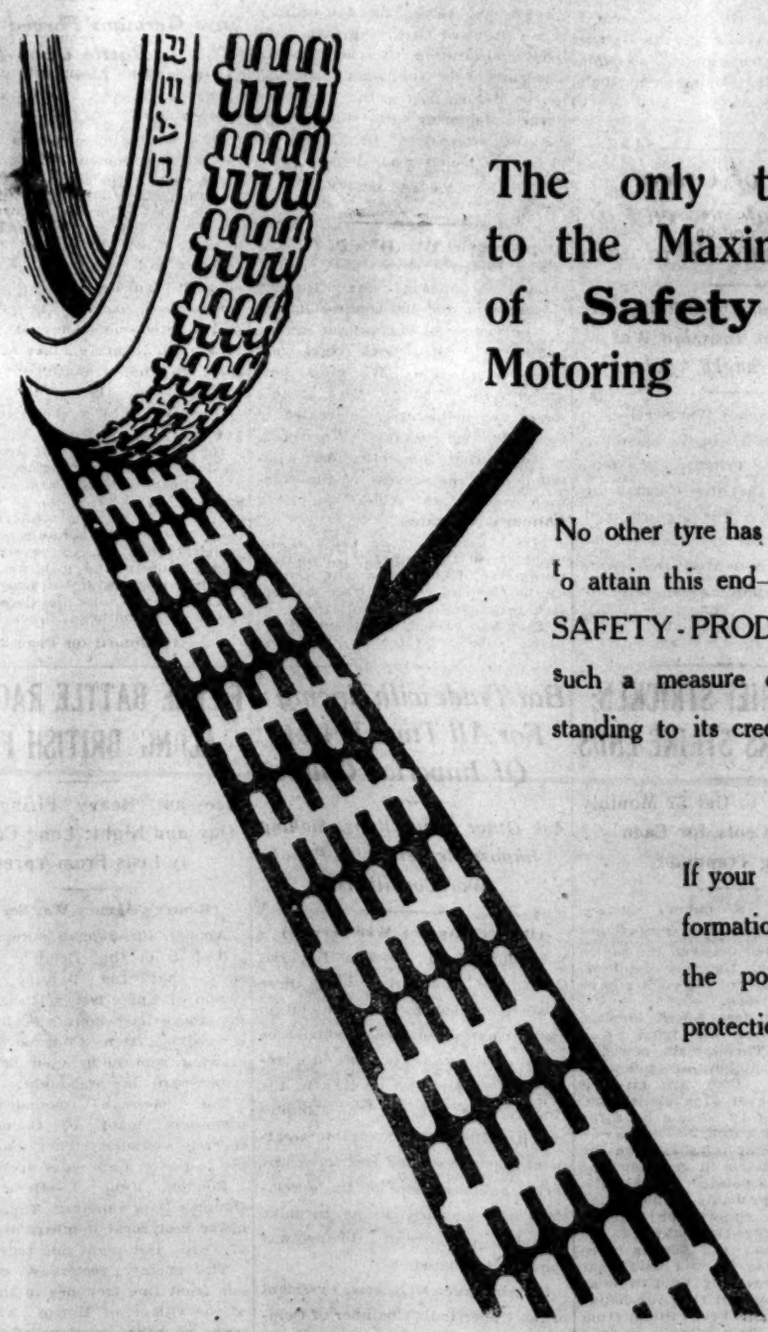

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IN CASE OF U.S. WAR, HYPHENS WILL VANISH

Wilson Says Talk of Foreign-Born Being Disloyal Doesn't Deceive Him

Washington, D. C., May 1.—President Wilson predicted today that if the United States becomes involved in war with a European Power the great body of Americans of foreign ancestry "will come with cheers" to the "support of the flag."

Minimizing the influence of "hyphenated" Americanism the President uttered this conviction in addressing several hundred women who began today a two weeks' encampment to learn the duties of women in war at the national service school for women at Chevy Chase, Md.

The President and Mrs. Wilson, accompanied by Secretary of War Baker and other officials, spent a couple of hours at the camp, which represents the application of the Plattsburg idea to the service of women in war.

Says He's Not Deceived

It was toward the close of his address that the President touched upon the attitude of Americans of foreign birth or immediate ancestry.

"You have heard a great deal about the hyphen," he said. "I, for one, have never been deceived. The number of persons of really divided allegiance in this country is very small, and if I had been born in some other country I would, for one, resent the representations which have been made by those who were not the spokesmen of those for whom they pretended to speak in suggesting a divided allegiance. I have never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag.

'Will Come With Cheers'

"Why, they will come with cheers; they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of distemper, and dream, and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant.

"I believe that a certain spiritual regeneration is going to come out of this thing. We have been thinking too much about our individual selves and too little about the country of which we constitute a part, and one of the services which you ladies are going to render is to show how, upon no summons at all, upon the mere offering of the opportunity, women will come together to render those inestimable services which are necessary if the country should get into any sort of trouble.

Would Thrill World

"God forbid that we should be drawn into war, but if we should be, America would seem once more to shake herself out of a dream to say, 'Did any man deem that we were asleep? Did any man deem that we had forgotten the traditions of America? Did any man deem that he could tamper with the honor or integrity of the United State?' And in the great voice of national enthusiasm which would be raised, all the world would stand once more thrilled to hear the voice of the new world asserting the standards of justice and of liberty."

The President said that the United States is indirectly benefiting spiritually by virtue of the great struggle abroad.

"You have come together," he continued, "to be prepared for any unusual duty which America may call upon you to perform, but what has moved you to do this? Your duty to your country. But what is the foundation of that duty? What do you conceive America to be?

Our Duty To America

"When you come to the last searching analysis we do not owe any duty except to those things that we believe in; and we believe in, and the glory of performing our duty towards America is that we believe in America because—I venture to say it with entire respect for other peoples and other Governments—this Government was established with a special purpose such as no other Government ever avowed.

"This Government was established in order that justice and liberty might belong to every man whom our institutions could touch, and not only that justice and liberty should belong to America but that, so far as America was concerned and her influence involved, they should be extended to mankind everywhere.

"So the inspiration of serving America is a very profound inspiration.

Effect on Nationalism

"Have you not thought what might be the outcome of this great struggle so far as the nations already engaged are concerned? Can you not imagine the great awakening that has come to a country like France, for example—how much more intensely every Frenchman and every German feels the national compulsion than he ever felt it before? How much more he feels himself not an individual but a fraction in a great whole? How much more his blood springs to the challenge of patriotic suggestion?

"He is not fighting for his own life. He is sacrificing his own life, or willing to sacrifice it, in order that greater life than his might persist—the life of his nation.

"So in America we are getting already the indirect benefit of that suggestion. We are beginning to realize how a nation is a unit and that any individual of it who does not feel the impulse of the whole does not belong to it and does not belong in it. We have heard a great deal about divided allegiance in this country, but before we discuss divided allegiance in its political aspect we ought to let our thought run back to what were perhaps our divided allegiances in respect to our relations to each other.

Our Forgotten Identity

"America has been brught to such a point of diversification of interest, of occupation, of object sought, that she was in danger of los'ng the consciousness of her singleness and solidarity. There were men pulling at cross purposes in regard to their private interests and their public endeavors in this country long before the war came to remind us that we were a single nation, with a single duty and a single ideal; and the first thing that has happened to us is that we have all been pulled together by a great tug at the heart in respect of our individual interests.

"We have all been reminded with an emphasis for which I for one thank God that we are first of all Americans and only after that at liberty to seek our individual interest. And then those of our fellow citizens who may for a little while have been tempted to think rather of the lands of their orig n than of the land of their present allegiance have been reminded that there is, politically speaking, only one allegiance conceivable and possible."

President Wilson's Final Answer to Germany

Washington, May 8.—The American Ambassador in Berlin was instructed today by cable to deliver the following note to the German Minister of Foreign Affairs:

THE note of the Imperial German Government under date of May 4, 1916, has received careful consideration by the Government of the United States. It is especially noted, as indicating the purpose of the Imperial Government as to the future, that it "is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of the war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents" and that it is determined to impose upon all its commanders at sea the limitations of the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States has insisted.

Throughout the months which have elapsed since the Impeiral Government announced, on February 4, 1915, its submarine policy, now abandoned, the Government of the United States has been constantly guided and restrained by motives of friendship in its patient efforts to bring to an amicable settlement the critical questions arising from that policy. Accepting the Imperial Government's declaration of its abandonment of the policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries, the Government of the United States will rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger to an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany.

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the fourth instant might appear to be susceptible of that construction.

In order, however to avoid any possible misunderstanding the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint; absolute, not relative. LANSING.

Statement by Mr. Lansing

The following statement by Secretary Lansing was made public after the note was on its way to Berlin;

THE greater part of the German answer is devoted to matters which this Government cannot discuss with the German Government. The only questions of right which can be discussed with that Government are those arising out of its action or out of our own and in no event those questions which are the subject of diplomatic exchanges between the United States and any other country.

The essence of the answer is that Germany yields to our repersentations with regard to the rights of merchant ships and noncombatants on the high seas and engages to observe the recognized rules of international law governing naval warfare in using her submarines against merchant ships. So long as she lives up to this altered policy we can have no reason to quarrel with her on that score, though the losses resulting from the violation of American rights by German submarine commanders operating under the former policy will have to be settled.

While our differences with Great Britain cannot form a subject of discussion with Germany, it should be stated that in our dealings with the British Government we are acting as we are unquestionably bound to act, in view of the explicit treaty engagements with that Government. We have treaty obligations as to the manner in which matters in dispute between the two Governments are to be handled. We offered to assume mutually similar obligations with Germany, but the offer was declined. When, however, the subject in dispute is a continuing menace to American lives it is doubtful whether such obligations apply unless the menace is removed during the pendency of the proceedings.

(The treaty with the British Government referred to is the convention negotiated by ex-Secretary Bryan under which the two nations agree that any dispute arising shall be submitted to an investigating commission for one year before entering into hostilities. An offer to enter into such a treaty with Germany brought a request for information, but formal negotiations never were instituted.)

BR TAIN AND RUSSIA IN COMPLETE AGREEMENT

King's Welcome and Premier's Address To Council Of Empire and Duma Visitors

New York, May 10.—The King gave a stirring address at Buckingham Palace yesterday to the Russian visitors from the Council of Empire and the Duma. At the Government banquet in the evening, Mr. Asquith said Great Britain and Russia are in complete agreement on all points of Eastern policy (Constantinople, Persia, etc.).

"However long and however severe the days of our common endurance may be we wil stan l together until we have beaten to the ground the forces which now withstand us, and we can begin in peace to rebuild, in concert with one another, the shaken fabric of European civilisation."

The King at the palace extended a cordial welcome to the visitors and said:

"I consider it a privilege that I am enabled to meet you here today. My pleasure in doing so is much enhanced by the opportunity thus given me to convey to you to the great Russian Empire, the heartfelt desire of myself and of my people that the relations of our two countries should become even closer and more intimate.

Russia's Feats of Arms

"Today we are pursuing a common aim in the brotherhood of arms. May we remain firmly and lastingly united when we have together attained the victories for which our armed forces are now so valiantly fighting. I can assure you, gentlemen, that the whole nation has followed with the keenest interest and the deepest admiration the marvellous feats of arms performed by the gallant Russian troops throughout this war and the brilliant achievements which, conjointly with the Russian naval forces, they have recently accomplished, in the face of formidable difficulties, in the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman Empire.

The Armies of our two countries are engaged in fields widely distant, but I rejoice to think that my gallant sailors have been able to render services in concert with their Russian comrades, and that in other ways my country has gladly given what I believe to be useful and effective help.

"I trust that during your visit to this country you will be able to assure yourselves of the whole-hearted vigor with which my whole Empire is performing its part in this stupendous war, and its determination to make every sacrifice in furtherance of the cause which I and my Allies have at heart.

"I would also wish to express my sincere hope that the two countries, with their great resources and their immense possibilities, will understand that it is for the benefit of both to establish close intercourse. Every nation can learn from another and give to another; the better they know each other the more true that becomes, and I earnestly hope that our two countries will give of their best to each other. Community of interests in this respect will go far to strengthen the bonds which at present unite the two nations."

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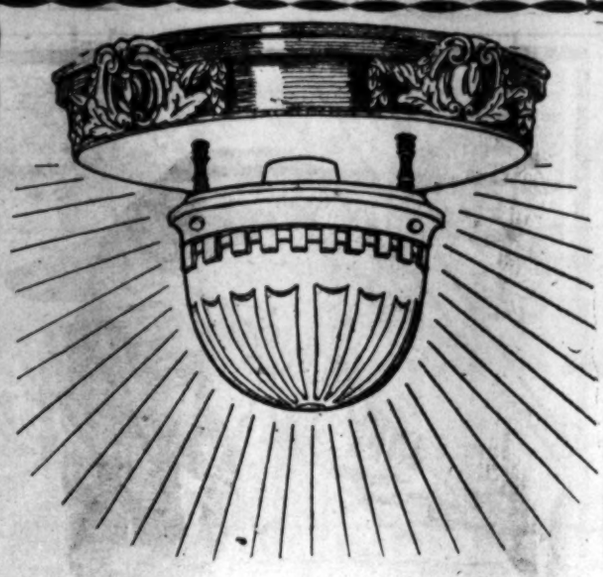

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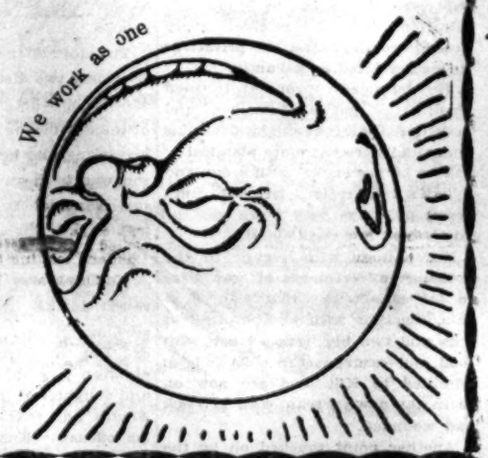

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GEN. TOWNSHEND'S LAST WIRES: 'I CANT HOLD ON!'

Find of Hidden Grain Alone Enabled Him To Protract The Siege

4 OZ. OF FLOUR DAILY

Had 6,000 Natives To Feed; Feared Their Massacre If Expelled

By Edmund Candler

Mesopotamia, May 3.—The last communications from General Townshend were received by wireless on April 29 at 11.40 a.m. One said:

"Have destroyed my guns and most of my munitions are being destroyed, and officers have gone to Khalil (the Turkish Commander-in-Chief), who is at Madug, to say am ready to surrender. I must have some food here, and cannot hold on any more. Khalil has been told today, and a deputation of officers has gone in a launch to bring some food from the Julnar, the ship sent (by the relief force) night April 24 to carry supplies to garrison Kut."

The next stated:

"I have hoisted the white flag over Kut fort and town, and the guards will be taken over by a Turkish regiment which is approaching. I shall shortly destroy wireless. The troops go at 2 p.m. to camp near Shamran." (? Sherhan, on the Tigris, 48 miles north-west of Kut.)

A prearranged signal from the wireless indicated at 1 p.m. that General Townshend's last message had gone through.

On the same day the Turkish General Khalil Bey Pasha received our parlementaires. He was anxious, he said, that the garrison should be well rationed, and that General Townshend especially, for whom he expressed the most profound admiration, should receive every possible comfort after the privations he had endured so gallantly.

He welcomed a proposal to send them (the garrison) stores, and regretted that the supplies at his command were not more plentiful.

Two barges loaded with a day and a half's iron rations left our camp yesterday.

Townshend For the Capital

Negotiations with regard to the exchange of prisoners of war were so far satisfactory that a hospital ship, together with another ship of ours and two big barges laden with food and canteen stores, have been admitted to Kut, and are now on their way down stream with 177 sick and wounded.

Another point touched on by the parlementaires was the immunity of the civil population of Kut, who, it was explained, were retained there by force majeure.

The Pasha said he contemplated no reprisals. Their future treatment would depend on their future conduct. He could give no pledge, but he did not intend to hang or persecute.

General Townshend is believed to be proceeding direct to Constantinople with his aide-de-camp and servant.

Month's Fight For Life

Kut held out to the very verge of starvation. From April 16 the garrison had been reduced to 4oz. ration of flour daily, with a ration of horseflesh. During the first month of the siege the garrison were fighting for their lives, and were only afraid that the ammunition would give out before the relieving column could reach them. They reckoned it a certainty that the reinforcements collecting at Bussorah would be able to join hands with General Townshend and drive off the Turks.

All this time the troops in Kut had been receiving full rations. In the meanwhile the relieving force advancing from Ali Gharbi (50 miles east of Kut), in the first week of January, believed that General Townshend was near the end of his resources, and the urgency of his case made it necessary to press on. As soon as we advanced from Ali Gharbi the enemy relaxed his hold on General Townshend, and there was no longer danger of the ammunition running short, but the check at Oran (to the relief force) made it a question of supplies.

The civil population remained in Kut. The few who had left the town in the first days of the investment had been tied up by the enemy and shot, and the Turks made it clear that they would execute any who tried to escape. To expel them would mean wholesale murder of the Arab inhabitants of the town. Thus the garrison was burdened with 6,000 additional mouths. But on January 24 the discovery of considerable grain stores hidden away in the houses, mostly underground, opened up a new phase in the investment. These were commandeered and paid for and they offered the garrison three months' supplies on a gradually reduced scale, and the Arabs, who had previously been self-supporting, now received rations as issued to the British soldiers and sepoys.

The story of the siege thus resolves itself into two distinct phases, in both of which, whether in the gallantry of the defence or in the endurance of privations, the heroism of the garrison was tried and proved in a measure worthy of the most glorious traditions of the British Army.

Exchange of English Ladies

Monday, May 8.—Another point raised during the negotiations regarding prisoners was the exchange of English Baghdad ladies and children now in Syria for the wife and daughter of the Commissioner of Amara and twenty-five other Turkish officials. Khalil said he saw no difficulty.

(When last heard of the British colony at Baghdad comprised Messrs. Levack and Walker and nine ladies with their children. The ladies included Mrs. Levack, Mrs. Walker, Mrs. Cree, and Mrs. Whitley. They were removed from Baghdad and interned at Aleppo, Syria.)

No definite news has been received of the fate of the crew of the Julnar, which attempted to break through the blockade on the night of April 24 with a cargo of provisions for Kut. The Turkish general believes that two only were killed.

'Preparedness' Society Girl at Work in Camp

MISS ANNE HOPKINS. ©INTL. FILM SERVICE

Washington, May 10.—Three hundred women are in camp at Chevy Chase, Md., preparing for war. They do all the stunts that are usually performed by mere men when training for the real rigors of military service. The picture shows Miss Anne Hopkins, a favorite in Washington society, working the field telegraph service.

DUBLIN LOSS EXCEEDS THAT AT MODDER RIVER

Troops and Police To Number Of 521 Killed And Wounded

London, May 10.—The figures of the losses among the troops and police engaged in quelling the Irish rebellion were communicated to the House of Commons yesterday by Mr. Asquith. They total 521, or 36 more than in the battle of the Modder River in the South African War:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Missing.
Army officers	17	46	
Other ranks	86	311	9
Royal Irish Constabulary	12	23	
Dublin Met. Police	3	3	
Royal Navy (no officers)	1	2	
Loyal Volunteers	5	3	
Total	124	388	9

(In giving these figures in the House of Lords, Lord Kitchener said he believed they referrd to the whole of Ireland.)

Mr. Holt suggested to the Prime Minister that there was "grave concern" among certain people as to the number of military executions in Ireland. He asked that no more persons should be put to death.

Loud cries of "No" greeted this proposal. Sir Frederick Banbury told a story of the fate of two officers and a policeman at the hands of the rebels. They were motoring into Dublin and were unarmed. Their car was stopped by the rebels and they were taken out, put against a wall, and shot. "Lie!" ejaculated an Irish member amid some confusion. Two were killed, continued Sir Frederick unperturbed. The falling body of one knocked down the third, and he was only shot through the lung. Ought not justice to be meted out to those responsible? asked Sir Frederick warmly, loud cheers backing him up.

Mr. T. M. Healy complained that two editors, one a Scotsman, who were entirely opposed to the revolt, had been taken by an officer and, without trial, shot in Portobello Barracks.

Mr. Asquith said he was having inquiries made. The Government had already said they did not wish that undue severity should be shown.

Mr. Asquith said that the personnel and terms of reference to the tribunal to inquire into the Dublin outbreak would be announced today.

MARINE COURT INQUIRY ON SINKING OF CHIYO

Tokio, June 3.—With regard to the wreck of the T. K. K. steamer Chiyo-maru, near Hongkong, the Japanese authorities despatched two Marine Court officials to Hongkong and carried out investigations as to the circumstances attending the grounding of the steamer. The Marine Court is now in possession of the reports submitted by these officials as well as those forwarded by the Japanese Consul-General at Hongkong.

A Marine Court of Inquiry for the examination of Captain Bent and Mr. Saki, First Officer, and other members of the crew, will take place in Tokio about the middle of the month.

LOST BRITISH VESSELS AND THE FOOD SUPPLY

Lloyd's Shipping Register Gives The Figures; Board Of Trade Inquiry

London, May 10.—Lloyd's Register of Shipping gives the first official figures of the war losses for 1915; they were 451 vessels, of 814.2.3 tons. This question is intimately bound up with food problems

After allowing for new ships and additions to the Register, the net loss from all causes, including the war, was 268 vessels. Owing to the fact that larger steamers are being built, though we had 56 fewer steamers at the end of the year, the net tonnage of steamers was 9,137 more. The sailing ships were 182 fewer and the tonnage 20,288 less.

The Register of the United Kingdom for 1915 was as follows:—

Steamers ..12,776 of 19,154,277 tons
Sailing ..... 8,021 of 844,391 tons

Total ....20,797 of 19,998,668 tons

The vessels wrecked, broken up, and lost in the war were:
862 of 1,105,597 tons.

The vessels removed from the Register, sold, transferred to the Dominions, etc., were:
213 of 429,304 tons.

The vessels added to the Register in the year were:
807 of 1,523,750 tons.
of which 432 of 767,649 tons were built in the United Kingdom and 375 of 756,101 tons were added in other ways, 149 of them, of 452,669 tons, being requisitioned from the enemy.

The losses so far this year (1916) are not dealt with. It will be recalled that Lord Beresford in the House of Lords last week said that 1,200 had been sunk out of 8,853 available. He said new building was not keeping pace with the leakage.

On the point the Register shows that while we lost by the war 451 ships of 814,233 tons, only 417 new vessels of 968,533 tons were classed last year, and that of this tonnage only 679,178, or 70 per cent, was built in the United Kingdom. "Corresponding with the general movement of the shipbuilding industry," states Lloyd's Register, "the present figures show a decrease of 768,198 tons on those for 1914."

Food Problem

Mr. George Lambert asked the President of the Board of Trade whether he had considered the possibility of the enemy submarine menace, the requisitions of tonnage for military and Allied purposes, and the shortage of home agricultural labor leading later on in the year to a food shortage crisis, and whether any steps were in contemplation to deal with such an emergency.

Mr. Acland said that it was this and other considerations which led to indispensable farm workers being left on the land.

UNIVERSITY HEAD WILL SUCCEED BISHOP HARRIS

Dr. Herbert Welch Elected Methodist Bishop For Japan and Korea

Tokio, June 1.—Dr. Herbert Welch, president of Ohio Wesleyan University since 1905, has been elected bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church for Japan and Korea, according to word received by leading Methodists in Tokio. Doctor Welch will succeed Bishop Merriman Colbert Harris, who had been connected with the church in Japan from 1873 up to the time of his departure from this country on the Shinyo Maru March 25.

Doctor Welch became president of Ohio Wesleyan University in 1905, succeeding Bishop J. W. Bashford of China, who resigned to become bishop for China. It is not known when Doctor Welch will come to the Orient. It is presumed that his episcopal residence will be in Seoul.

Doctor Welch is 53 years old. He holds degrees from the following institutions: A. B. and A. M., Wesleyan University; B. D., Drew Theological Seminary and Oxford University; D. D., Wesleyan. The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws has been conferred upon him by Wesleyan Reserve University, North Western University, Western Reserve University and the University of Vermont.

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We do not hesitate to say that a timely use of Castoria would save a majority of these precious lives. Neither do we hesitate to say that many of these infantile deaths are occasioned by the use of narcotic preparations. Drops, tinctures and soothing syrups sold for children's complaints contain more or less opium, or morphine. They are, in considerable quantities, deadly poisons. In any quantity, they stupefy, retard circulation and lead to congestions, sickness, death. Castoria operates exactly the reverse. It causes the blood to circulate properly, opens the pores of the skin and allays fever.

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"A medicine so valuable and beneficial for children as your Castoria is deserves the highest praise. I find it in use everywhere."
J. S. ALEXANDER, M. D., Omaha, Neb.

"Have used your Castoria on various occasions in suitable cases and have found it a palatable and efficient laxative, especially in the various diseases of childhood."
CHAS. EDWARD GARDINER, M. D., Brooklyn, N. Y.

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F. GERALD BLATTNER, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.

"I have prescribed Castoria to families for several years. It is all right. Mothers like it, for children will take it without any trouble."
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PRESIDENT'S BRIEF REPLY

Relying on the New Orders To U-Boats

New York, May 9.—After a prolonged conference with Mr. Lansing, the Secretary of State, last night President Wilson accepted the view that to allow the German Note to go unanswered and unacknowledged might be regarded as tantamount to complete acceptance of its terms.

Accordingly, yielding to the arguments of Mr. Lansing, he decided to send a new Note which in brief accepts Germany's declaration of the abandonment of her piratical policy relies "upon the scrupulous execution henceforth of that declaration," and refuses to discuss the suggestion that the German pledge should be contingent upon Britain's conduct of the blockade.

Mr. Lansing has issued to the Press a statement pointing out that any dealings the United States may have with Britain must necessarily be conducted under the terms of the arbitration treaty between the two countries. Germany, the Secretary of State observes, declined the offer from the United States of a similar treaty, and in any case the obligations of such a treaty would not apply when the subject in dispute was the "continuous menace to American lives."

Generally speaking, the Press of the country approves the tone of finality that characterises President Wilson's Note rejecting the conditions Germany made in yielding to his demands regarding the future conduct of the submarine warfare.

SPORTS — Latest News of Athletic World — GOSSIP

TWO BASEBALL GAMES FOR THIS AFTERNOON

Brooklyn vs. Cincinnati and Cincinnati vs. Shanghai; Game Tomorrow, Too

A double dose of baseball has been concocted for this afternoon at the race course grounds. The first game goes on at 2 o'clock when the Cincinnati and Brooklyn teams don the spangles. At 3.30 the Cincinnati outfit, win or lose, will be attacked by the Shanghai team for a full nine-inning slice of the American national pastime.

A game also has been arranged for tomorrow afternoon when the Cincinnati and Brooklyn nines will wheel into action.

Big League Baseball

Standings of May 15

National League

Standing of the Clubs

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	12	6	.667
Boston	12	7	.632
Philadelphia	11	10	.524
Chicago	13	12	.520
St. Louis	13	12	.520
Cincinnati	12	14	.462
Pittsburg	10	16	.385
New York	7	13	.350

American League

Standing of the Clubs

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Cleveland	18	9	.667
Washington	15	9	.625
New York	13	11	.542
Detroit	13	13	.500
Boston	13	13	.500
Chicago	12	16	.429
Philadelphia	9	15	.375
St. Louis	8	15	.348

Pacific Coast League

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Vernon	22	16	.579
San Francisco	23	17	.575
Los Angeles	18	18	.500
Salt Lake	17	18	.486
Oakland	18	23	.439
Portland	12	18	.400

North-Western League

Club	W.	L.	Pct.
Spokane	10	6	.625
Great Falls	10	7	.588
Butte	8	8	.500
Seattle	8	10	.444
Vancouver	7	10	.412
Tacoma	7	9	.438

Lawn Bowls

Mr. Bain's Team v. Mr. Hammond's

Weather permitting, this match will be played this afternoon, commencing at 4.15. The personnel of the teams already has appeared in THE CHINA PRESS.

S.L.B.C. v. Yangtszepoo

The Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club will play the Yangtszepoo Lawn Bowls Club, tomorrow afternoon.

The following will represent the Shanghai Lawn Bowls Club:—A. D. Bell, C. M. Bain, O. Crewe-Read, J. T. Disselduff, G. Dunlop, L. Evans, H. H. Fowler, E. Hunter, F. Large, R. A. Lawson, F. L. Marshall, J. C. Macdougall, G. H. Phillips, J. Scotson, J. J. Sheridan and R. Simmons.

J.G.C. v. Recs.

A match between the Junior Golf Club and the S. R. C. will be held at the Recreation Club grounds at 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon.

The following will represent the Junior Golf Club:—

W. R. Kinipple	M. B. Anderson
W. S. Campbell	H. E. S. Pickering
T. Spring	T. Murray
G. B. Stormes	C. Richards
(skip)	(skip)
E. Hayward	P. W. Ephgrave
G. H. Hall	A. Allan
Angus MacIntosh	J. Anderson
D. McAlster	B. Anderton
(skip)	(skip)

Reserves:—J. Stewart, A. Wood and A. G. Elder.

Today's Cricket

S.C.C. v. Police

This match will be played at 2 p.m. today on the S.C.C. ground.

The following will represent the S.C.C.:—W. J. Hawkings, H. Middleton, W. H. Moule, E. W. Stagg, W. C. D. Turner, C. C. Whitehead, L. R. Wheen, W. C. G. Clifford, G. M. Billings, A. R. Lanning and L. Walker (Capt.)

S.C.C. 2nd v. S.R.C. 2nd

The above match will be played on the S.R.C. ground today; play to commence at 2 p.m.

The following will represent the S.C.C. 2nd XI.:—D. Cooke, D. Campbell, E. O. Cumming, A. J. Daniels, W. C. Foster, P. T. Hollander, W. J. Monk, H. Langley, J. H. Teesdale, C. E. M. Thomson and R. Grimshaw (Capt.)

Reserves:—W. H. Warrener and G. C. Ross.

B.A.T. v. Public School Old Boys

The following have been selected to represent the B.A.T. in this match to be played today on St. Andrew's ground, Race Course, at 2.15 p.m. sharp:—H. Anderson, H. G. Boyling (Capt.), E. H. Brewer, J. J. Ellis, P. S. Hyndman, J. B. Katz, H. Langley, A. V. Maunder, G. F. E. Norris, C. S. Peacock and L. H. Steward.

Reserves:—H. W. Strike and L. M. Guedes.

P. S. O. B. C.:—C. Bowern, E. J. Cook, D. Drake, A. M. A. Hansen (Capt.), J. P. Hawes, F. Madar, G. Madar, A. J. Mooney, H. J. Senft, C. E. Ollerdessen and A. V. White.

Reserves:—A. de Souza, E. V. Rowland and A. E. Ferris.

S. N. R. Club v. St. Andrew's

This game will be played at Markham Road, this afternoon:

S. N. R. Recreation Club Team:—W. O. Lancaster, P. D. Sullivan, W. C. Ho, F. D. Mulvey, E. T. Forestier, C. L. W. Bailey, D. McKay, B. L. Cheetham, L. P. Quincey, H. Morgan, F. Dunstan.

Reserves:—H. T. Mousley, G. Danson, C. L. G. Wayne.

A special train will leave Shanghai North at 2.40 p.m. to convey members and visitors to the ground, returning at the conclusion of the match.

Seven Year Old Miss Bowling Marvel

BEATRICE SHERWOOD.

New York, April 28.—The two favorite pastimes in the life of Beatrice Sherwood, of Portchester, N. Y., are bowling and playing with her dollies. Although a mite of seven years Miss Beatrice has proved a sensation on the bowling alleys.

With a specially prepared mineralite ball weighing eight pounds and much smaller than the regulation sixteen pound ball she rolls scores that have attracted the attention of some of the best bowlers in the land by showing what is termed a perfect delivery with a "hook ball" that would do justice to a campaigner of many tournaments.

E. S. Sherwood, the father of this wonderful little girl athlete, conducts a hotel in Portchester, where he has four alleys installed, and Beatrice can be seen bowling every day before and after school. Her father proudly boasts that as a team he and the little girl can defeat a team of any two that visits his hostelry, and it is quite frequent that daughter and father bowl in competition as a team before large audiences.

What makes the large scores of the little girl more marvelous is the fact that she is handicapped by being compelled to roll a small ball against the large ten pins, which, of course, does not bring the same results as the regulation ball. She averages a score of 170.

During the summer months Beatrice spends the greater part of her time swimming, at which she is quite an expert, and very few boys in the neighborhood can compete with her for long distance swimming and diving, but when asked as to what she likes best she will answer by saying, "I love to bowl, and I love my dollies."

Fire near Palace Annex

The Palace Hotel Annex was endangered for a time early yesterday morning by a fire which broke out at No. 11 Bubbling Well Road. The blaze was discovered at 3.54 a.m. and when the Fire Brigade arrived a quantity of goods stored on the drying stage of No. 11 Bubbling Well Road, a 3 storey building in a large block near Tibet Road, was found to be alight. The fire had also obtained a hold on the eaves of the roof and was running up to the apex of the latter.

A jet from a line of hose taken up the staircase and another from a ladder against the outhouse at the back sufficed to deal with the outbreak on the drying stage, but the ceilings of the top storey had to be opened up before it could be finally extinguished in this direction. It was fortunate the outbreak was dealt with quickly, as the whole block, in which the Palace Hotel Annex is situated, was endangered.

The cause of the fire, which originated on the drying stage, is unknown. The ground and back portion of the 1st floor is occupied by a photographer, the front portion of the 1st floor by a curio merchant and the 2nd floor by a Chinese club. All the occupants are uninsured.

WILHOIT'S CONDITION

It will be a matter of general regret amongst local sportsmen and especially baseball fans, that "Cy" Wilhoit, the crack all-round player of the Shanghai ball team, though he came through his serious operation all right, has far from recovered. He is reported to be making what progress could be expected, but is very weak and has to be carefully watched against complications setting in.

Shipping Bulletins

The China Merchants Co. are at present considering whether to despatch their s.s. Haichang to Hongkong and Canton. Heretofore, owing to the seizures of their vessels by the Government, they had stopped the Hongkong and Canton boats, but now as the outlook in China seems to be more peaceful, and it is very likely that fighting will end, they are preparing to put their boats on the old runs.

• • •

The Blue Funnel launch Demeter, which collided last week with a tugboat, has now been repaired and is in service.

• • •

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo is still aground on the mud banks off Hankow.

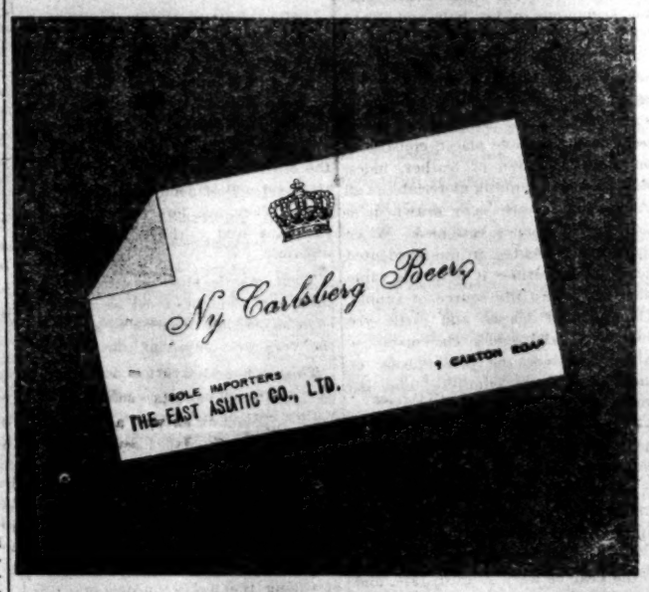
• • •

The sale of the steamer Hondagua by the Manila Railroad Company to Miguel J. Ostorio, for the sum of P275,000, is announced. The new owner is to take over the steamer at the expiration of its present Shanghai charter, on January 1, 1917. The Hondagua is an iron screw steamer of 1,758 gross and 1,208 net registered tonnage, and was built in 1897. She was formerly the Rigel, the Minas de Bata, the Pax, the Adolf Deppe, and the Saxonia.

BRITISH TRADE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—The Board of Trade returns for last month show increases in exports of £13,405,419 and in imports of £12,213,636 as compared with May last year.



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THOMAS F. MILLARD
Managing Editor.

WEATHER

Weather conditions slightly improving in our regions. Rough weather is likely to be expected on the northern part of the China Sea. Owing to the lack of telegrams from the south further particulars are not available.

SHANGHAI, JUNE 10, 1916

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

There Spoke America

(New York Times on President Wilson's final reply to Germany, which we publish today on page 3:)

THE people of the United States hear their own voice and read their own thought in the note that went from Washington to Berlin yesterday. It commands admiration as the just and perfect answer to Germany's word that came to us in such questionable shape. It is a model in form, in tone, in brevity. No commendation of it would be misapplied, nor could any praise surpass its merit.

We accept no conditions. Limiting mental reservations, if there were any, we cast out. We are the dupe of no ambiguity or adroitness of phrasing. Germany puts forward "the general principles of visit and search and the destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law." For that we substitute "the recognized rules of international law upon which the Government of the United States has insisted," thus shutting out the plea that merchant ships armed for defense are vessels of war, a point as to which we have already taken our position. The German intimation that submarines may resume their wicked work if we do not attempt, or if we fail in the attempt, to persuade England to modify her blockade we sweep aside by most peremptory challenge and rejection. "To avoid any possible misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants." That is impregnably sound, sustained by custom and prescription, incontestable in law and morals.

It is a tremendously imperative note, but not offensively so to any clear conscience. We have but taken Germany at her word. She told us of her purpose henceforth to confine the operations of war "to the fighting forces of the belligerents." She told us of the new orders to her naval commanders. We accept her declaration that the old, lawless practices have been abandoned, and we say to her that we shall "rely upon a scrupulous execution henceforth of the now altered policy of the Imperial Government, such as will remove the principal danger of an interruption of the good relations existing between the United States and Germany." No mention is made of the pledge given last September, but the words "a scrupulous execution henceforth" bring it vividly to mind. There is no room for "mistakes."

To have foreshadowed our course of action should German submarines now disobey their orders and give us fresh provocation would have been superfluous. Germany and all the world know what will happen. "The policy which has so seriously menaced the good relations between the two countries" has been abandoned. We hope there will be no return to it, for nothing but "motives of friendship," as the note says, has guided us and restrained us in our "patient efforts" to avoid a break. We hope in all sincerity that no new act of lawlessness will come to force us to a decision we have so long put off.

In the position taken by this note the President has the support of the united American people. When the German note to which this makes reply was read here some Americans felt that it justified the ending at once of diplomatic relations. All Americans found it unsatisfactory, but the prevailing opinion counseled acceptance of the new order to submarine commanders, the rejection of all conditions. Choosing that course of action, President Wilson again shows patience, he gives proof of our desire to continue relations of friendship with Germany. It was better so if there was any doubt about the unanimity of the country's feeling. There can be none, there will be none now, for the most persistent pleader for long suffering and the proffer of the other cheek knows that all exhortations to meekness have been honored by us even beyond scriptural requirement.

THE RISE OF THE SHOE

By Frederic J. Haskin

THIS is the day of the shoe. Never before has footwear been at once such a vital, spectacular and expensive factor in the life of the world. The belligerent nations of Europe are scouring the earth for leather to clothe the feet of their armies. At the same time woman has seen fit to lift her skirts just a little higher than ever before, making it necessary for her shoe-tops to rise and meet them. This not only requires more leather, but it brings shoes into a vastly more prominent position, with the result that they have changed from inconspicuous black or tan accessories to really brilliant and colorful creations—at fifteen dollars a pair.

Thus shoes have become the most important article in the wardrobe of the well-accoutred woman. High shoes, low shoes, medium-cut shoes, colored shoes and, most of all, white shoes are so popular that some of the manufacturers in America have refused war orders for army shoes to keep up with the home demand. The woman who, a couple of years ago, neglected her footgear in the greater interest of her hats and frocks now spends a day in selecting a twenty-five-dollar pair of shoes and buys the rest of her apparel to match them. "I wanted a light gray suit this spring, but I bought blue shoes so I'll have to get a blue suit to go with them," is the sort of thing the retailers of readymade wear are constantly hearing.

One firm offered over fifteen hundred separate styles of shoes this season, and is still manufacturing new ones. It looks as if the future were going to evolve the individual pair of shoes the same as the individual style of hat. In such case, the American manufacturer who was responsible for styles in women's shoes will have started something he couldn't finish. As it is, the manufacturer is having his troubles. Retailers will not buy more than a few pairs of one style at a time, for fear that the next week will find them out of date. On the other hand, if one particular style proves popular they rush the manufacturer with orders and are indignant if there is any delay. Under these circumstances, the manufacturer is at his wit's end to know how many shoes of any one style to make.

The good old times when he planned his spring line of shoes in the fall and his fall line of shoes in the spring are in the distant past. Now he is lucky to keep three weeks ahead of the game. One firm last fall printed a pamphlet for its customers showing the styles that were to be popular in the spring. The first illustration was a side-lace gypsy boot of tan kid, no doubt inspired by the fact that the demand for gypsy boots last fall was enormous. As the season progressed, however, the fad died out and not a single side-lace gypsy boot is on the market this spring.

Just at present a white fad is in progress. White shoes twelve and fifteen inches high are in great demand, and the white low shoe is also popular. One Philadelphia firm has placed a large number of white colonial pumps with high, wide tongues and various styles of buckles on the market which are achieving great success. The manufacturers are afraid of the white fad, however. Widespread popularity usually has the effect of killing an article. Then, too, the large amount of advertising given the fact that they were washable is likely to prove a boomerang. As a matter of fact, they are washable with the proper preparation, but retailers have received many complaints from customers who had failed to produce results with ivory soap and water.

The rumor that skirts are to be longer this season is causing some uneasiness among manufacturers with hundreds of fifteen inch boots on their shelves. While the fashion magazines are still showing the short skirt, which brought in the fad for high boots, in New York the longer skirt is beginning to make its appearance, the skirts of some of the latest stage costumes being only about three inches from the floor. This will probably kill the demand for the high boot, which soon will be a drug on the market.

Another difficulty presented in the manufacture of shoes is the excessive demand for wooden heels. The manufacturers of this article cannot keep up with their orders and the shoe plants are in turn held up on theirs. Shoe men are emphatic in their assertions that they would certainly go into the wooden heel business if they were sure the demand would last.

It is consistent with the inconsistency of woman that she should suddenly evince a desire for styles in shoes just as a war broke in Europe, complicating the leather situation in the United States and creating a tremendous demand for army shoes. Every large war order for shoes filled in the United States causes a rise in the price of leather here, the supply of which is becoming so scarce that the shoe manufacturers are panic-stricken. Oblivious to any commercial stringency except in its effect upon her own pocketbook, the American woman of fashion has gone serenely on demanding more and more styles in shoes and even leather coats and trimmings on her hats and skirts. The shoe plot thickens.

The sources of the leather supply, which were formerly considered inexhaustible, are beginning to show signs of depletion. Most of the European countries have placed embargoes on the exportation of leather, hides, skins and even tanning materials, as all their resources are being drawn upon to keep the armies equipped. While the war has created an unprecedented demand for leather, it is at the same time destroying the source of supply. Thousands of horses and cattle are butchered daily under circumstances which prevent the preservation of their hides, thus entailing immense waste.

This situation has its worst effect upon the American manufacturer. The European belligerents have turned to him for army shoes and at the same time cut off his supplies of hides and tanning materials. The United States is now shipping leather to Europe. In the year between August, 1914, and August, 1915, the exportation of American leather goods to Europe increased from $2,047,106 to $13,932,256, of which the increase in shoes alone was from $38,276, to $2,745,198. Over fifteen million shoes have been supplied the armies of Europe by American manufacturers.

Another large order for three million shoes for the Italian army is recently reported to have been placed with a New England concern. This will cause the price of leather again to soar, which the American public will find annoying when buying its new spring pumps.

A Chicago firm of retailers is getting twenty-five dollars (gold) a pair for one style of shoes, and in New York, Fifth Avenue shops are exhibiting colored evening slippers at eighteen dollars a pair. Sport shoes cost anywhere from five to twelve dollars, and street shoes of colored kid and leather are from eight to twelve dollars a pair. The combination of leather scarcity and style has made women's shoes the most expensive article in women's wear.

With styles in shoes changing every third week and the market in such an erratic condition, with the supply of leather decreasing at a rapid rate and with wooden heels at a premium, the American shoe manufacturer is overcome by his own success. The charges that he has sold paper soles to the European governments are greeted by the shoe trade with scornful amusement. The manufacturer has only to reach across his desk and produce another order for a couple of million army shoes from the same government.

Brieux Gives First Aid to Blind Soldiers

Distinguished French Dramatist Tells How Confidence of Men Must Be Won Before They Can Be Taught to Work at Trades

In view of the current conferences of the American Section of the Permanent Blind Relief War Fund, the following article by the French dramatist, Eugene Brieux, is interesting and instructive, coming as it does from one who is giving first aid to the blinded soldiers of France. M. Brieux, who is best known as the author of "Damaged Goods," writes to a friend in America: "You are right; literary matters are of little interest to me at present, for I have consecrated myself to the blinded soldiers, which takes all my time and energy."

By Eugene Brieux

AMONG the wounded soldiers who are in need of immediate aid are those who have been blinded or are threatened with blindness. This aid should be administered to them during their treatment in the hospital, and should begin the moment they are transported from the front.

There are young soldiers who, as life is just beginning for them, find themselves plunged into the darkness of night, and cling to the belief that henceforward they will be utterly incapable of taking care of themselves; there are men from 30 to 40 years of age, reserves and territorials, often married, sometimes fathers of families, who believe that they will never be able to support their wives and children.

Before leaving the hospital to be sent to institutions where they will be taught trades they must often undergo two or three months' treatment. If they are left to themselves—I mean, given merely medical assistance—they spend many days of agony, lost among the other wounded, isolated in spite of the good-will of doctors and comrades alike. They are left to their own thoughts—and they are terribly unhappy.

Their morale must be attended to; their very thoughts must be guided as soon as possible; that is to say, from the very first day.

This is not always an easy task. There are some who accept their lot with a sort of indifference, but others are truly tragic to behold; they even resist the efforts of those who try to help them, and refuse to listen to words of comfort. There are others who hang their heads, answer "Yes" or "No," or else make no answer at all. Then one has not even the alternative of easing the heavy burden on their hearts by a glance of sympathy; one is at a loss what to say to them; one's efforts to look into their eyes are frustrated by the dark glasses which are, alas, only a mask. One cannot get at them, guess what is going on in their minds; their eyes are gone and their whole face seems dead. One must make an effort to keep from being discouraged.

Experience teaches us not to attempt brusqueness or any sort of violence. They at once resist. You must, as it were, feel your way into their minds, and envelop them not with words of pity—in a case of this sort, such words only make the matter worse. You must not weep with them over their misfortunes; these they feel keenly enough without that. There is no need telling them how great is their unhappiness; you must delve into their life before the war; ask them all sorts of questions about their profession, their family, the place they were born; then make the soldiers call up further recollections of their earlier life, and tell about their family and their home town.

Also, if you can learn certain details on these points elsewhere (that is, not from the patient himself), hold these out as an attractive bait. In a word, you must drag them from their silence. This is most important of all. And when tears come to their poor dead eyes, when the patient has let fall his head on your shoulder waiting there for the kiss which you will give him, then you, teachers and consolers, can safely say that your task is well on the way to completion. You have made the needful conquest; there remains only the matter of organization.

And here some precautions are most necessary. Among the wounded there are some who realize that they are totally blinded for life; others there are who hope, with or without reason, that their sight will improve little by little. That hope must on no account be magnified; it is very unwise even to give the patient as much hope as the doctor himself believes reasonable. The hope of recovery should be considered merely as a chance, that in the distant future, perhaps, a recovery is not out of the question. The uncertainty should be strong enough to make the patient realize his duty to prepare himself in the event of his non-recovery. If he does recover, so much the better; if he does not, he will not be disappointed.

With the soldiers who know that they are without hope of recovery you must take care of two things: first, you must not deny the fact, and, second, do not sympathize too much. You must say: "Yes, you are unfortunate, but we cannot help matters, you and I, by crying over it all. Your blindness is a fact. We cannot help it. You are now a different man from what you were before your misfortune. The whole question now resolves itself into whether, in spite of your blindness, you can still be a happy man and be able to make your living, whether you can live in a way worthy of the best that is in you, calmly, stoically—or not."

To this question you can answer "Yes"; you can affirm, reaffirm, swear, and promise that a man who has lost his eyesight can live, be loved, gain his livelihood, have healthy children, enjoy all the sweetness of family life. This you can promise on your word of honor, because it is true; it has been proved thousands and thousands of times.

Now, a piece of wood with a hole in it and a few blades of dog-grass can prove of the greatest possible service to you, teacher, and your pupils.

In your town hospital you will find some brushmaker who has been blinded; they are in practically every place in the country, but if you do not happen to have one apply to the "Association Valentin Hauy," rue Duroc, 9, Paris, or else to the Society of the Friends of the Blinded; he will be sent. Then you say to your pupils: "I am going to prove that your eyesight is not necessary in making your living" (avoid as much as possible the word "blind," especially at first). "There, Monsieur," you will continue, "is your brushmaking teacher, who is totally blind. He makes his living, and he is happy."

You will then induce your teacher to talk, tell you how much he makes a day, and when he goes you will tell your pupils in confidence that they are really more fortunate than he, because they enjoy a pension from the State.

Then put your pupils at the bench at once. This is the simplest sort of bench. I know of one that was improvised out of the materials at hand in a certain hospital and which cost but a few francs and a little good-will.

You ought not to have more than five or six pupils at a time, because the teacher should be able to hand each pupil the steel hook, the wood, and the bunches of dog-tooth as he needs them.

And then a wonderful thing will take place; a miracle will happen before your eyes. Each of your pupils will be interested in his work, conquered by the "blessed brush," absorbed by his task—by his successful task—or at least he will believe that he has succeeded, at the first effort. In two or three hours each one will be transfigured. They will have faith in you. They will believe you because each one will have something in his hand which has a market value, something which he has created himself. He will have the material proof, palpable, evident, that he can do something without the aid of his eyes.

Then you will stop; you yourself will have been rather stirred and you will need some respite for your tired nerves. After luncheon you will gather them together again, and entertain them or have them entertain you with a little music. Above all, not the "Marseillaise"—save that for later—but some well-known air like "Au clair de la lune" or else a popular song of the day. Or perhaps you may know some of the songs of the trenches, like "Les Asticots et le rata," for instance, or something of the kind; if so, that will prove most satisfactory. Play the air on the piano, and do not expect them to join you at first, but before long you will be surprised and gratified to hear the voice of one of your pupils trying to catch the tune and sing it. But don't insist on their all joining in, even if you are somewhat successful, but suggest: "Now we're going to have a game of cards. What will it be, manille or ecarte?"

Then you deal your cards like other cards except that the numbers are embossed on the back of each, explaining how to tell the difference between the ten of spades and the jack of hearts. Allow the pupils to teach themselves, and you will be astonished to see how soon they will be playing the game. Finally distribute cigarettes, and perhaps you will be rewarded as a friend of mine was recently rewarded as he brushed away a tear of joy at seeing his pupils playing happily together and at hearing a visitor who entered the room remark:

"I was looking for the blinded soldiers' room. This isn't it, is it?"

The next day you will continue your private conversations with the pupils; class instruction is out of the question. In this matter there is simply a general rule, but it is absolute; every case is a special case. What is good for one man is not so for another. You must learn to adapt yourself. You will not, of course, talk to a farmer in the same way as you would to a workman or a teacher.

You will repeat—and repeat often—that their misfortune is undoubtedly great, but that self-pity will only increase it. Nothing can be done about the fact; you cannot struggle against the irreparable. Each man who has been blinded is a different man from what he used to be; it is your task to educate the new man. Adapt yourself to his new conditions. Bear in mind the well-known proverbial gayety of blind people; they can be happy without their eyesight. Everyone knows this.

Drive this truth home: Eyes are not so indispensable as those who see believe them to be. In three of the other senses—hearing, touch and smell—there are many more resources, many more aids than one imagines before he has tested them. Of these three senses those who see make practically no use; they almost totally miss the enjoyment which can be derived from them.

Apropos of this you might tell the following anecdote:

One evening toward the end of the Summer a number of people had assembled for dinner. Among them was a blind man—happy, like all the blind. During the dinner night came on and it was soon quite dark. The lamp which had been ordered was not brought. All but the blind man had to stop eating, while they vented their rage on the tardy servant; but he without eyes burst out laughing and called them "Invalids!"

I assure you this story will be appreciated by your pupils.

Then you must think of their future. Bear this fact well in mind: Often, much oftener than is commonly believed, the blind man can resume his former trade. Of course he cannot do as much work as before, but the difference in income is almost always made up by the State pension. A blind farmer, for example, can be of great service. You will instruct him as to what to do; you can find full information by applying to the various societies.

You must also have your pupils kept in constant touch with their homes and families. If they live in a town of some size and importance, advise them to set up business in a central position, to work where people can see them, near windows, and on the main floor. In this way they will more easily dispose of their wares; Government employes and officials, as well as others, will then more readily patronize them.

If by chance you can secure a typewriter, set to work those among your pupils who were formerly employed in business houses or banks. You may likewise tell them about Pierre Villey's stenographic machine, and suggest, besides, such professions as that of telephone operator, or teacher of languages in schools using the vocal method. You may teach the Braille system, but do not try to force this on all, because you cannot succeed. Nor must you forget to teach them the use of the chiroplast, or hand-guide, so that those who can write may be kept in practice.

Nor must gymnastic exercise be neglected. Do your best to have at least half an hour a day of this, but not until you have had the doctor examine each pupil carefully.

Who is best fitted to give the pupils moral instruction? Not the Major.

(Continued on Page 7)

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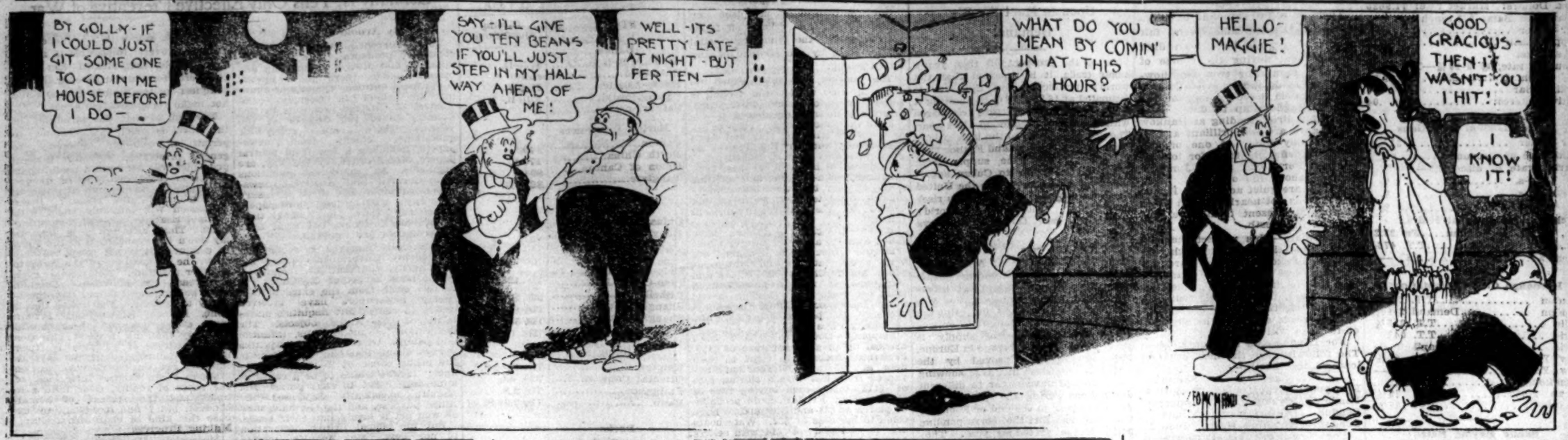
Bringing Up Father — By George McManus


BY GOLLY - IF I COULD JUST GIT SOME ONE TO GO IN ME HOUSE BEFORE I DO—
SAY - I'LL GIVE YOU TEN BEANS IF YOU'LL JUST STEP IN MY HALL WAY AHEAD OF ME!
WELL - ITS PRETTY LATE AT NIGHT - BUT FER TEN—
WHAT DO YOU MEAN BY COMIN' IN AT THIS HOUR?
HELLO - MAGGIE!
GOOD GRACIOUS - THEN IT WASN'T YOU I HIT!
I KNOW IT!
GEO MCMANUS

Love, Home and Table Topics By Clever Writers — Daily Home Magazine Page — A Good Page to Read in the Leisure Hour

Household Suggestions

Instead of destroying the enamel of saucepans by scouring with gritty substances, try the plan of boiling in them, now and again, water mixed with a little chloride of lime. It almost immediately restores the most discolored surface to a condition of snowy whiteness.

* * *

When cleaning wine-stained decanters, put into them some tea-leaves, a little sand, and some warm soapy water. Shake well till the stain is removed, then rinse thoroughly in clear water, and stand upside down to drain dry.

* * *

Colored handkerchiefs, or handkerchiefs with colored borders and spots, should be soaked in cold water for a short time before they are washed. This will prevent the colors from running or fading.

* * *

Always thoroughly wash figs, prunes, dates and other dried fruits before using them. The sugary stickiness readily collects dust, making this precaution a very necessary one.

* * *

Before starting to clean windows carefully brush all dust off the frames. Also add a few drops of kerosene to the water used for cleaning. It gives the glass a much brighter and more crystal-like appearance.

* * *

To clean wallpaper make a paste with three cupfuls of flour, three tablespoonfuls of ammonia and one and a half cupfuls of water. Roll it into balls and rub over the paper. It makes it as clean as when new.

* * *

To whiten handkerchiefs which have become a bad color, soak them for a night in a solution of pipeclay and warm water. Wash and boil them next day in the usual way, and they will be beautifully white.

* * *

Leather chairs are cleaned with a rag dipped in a mixture of equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil and then polished with a dry duster.

Never dip knife handles in hot water. It loosens them.

Brieux Gives First Aid to Blind Soldiers

(Continued from Page 6)

To begin with, he has no time. Nor any officer. A soldier is always somewhat ill at ease in the presence of a superior, and possibly might be somewhat suspicious. Nor a woman. Women are too impressionable, and, furthermore, the soldiers have a tendency to joke with them, and that might lead to embarrassing and unpleasant situations. Because, since they must be made to laugh one is likely to hear stories and language which are not quite intended for young ladies' boarding schools.

Read to them. Very few war stories, however; few accounts of heroism, or patriotic poetry. War, heroism, and patriotism—these they have lived through, and mere words are likely to ring false in the ears of those who have lived in the very valley of death Moliere, Labiche, Courteline—these should be your favorite authors.

Scrupulously avoid the capital, hateful mistake which even the best intentioned have fallen into—show no pity. Don't sympathize, don't pity! Keep your pity to yourself until you are alone. Nor must you be too attentive to material details. If they do not know where a certain object is, do not tell them; make them find it, judging the distance. No intervention is necessary unless a pupil drops an implement, in which case you may pick it up and give it to him without calling his attention to the tiny mishap.

I repeat, do not do too much for them. The more you look after their minor needs the more keenly do they feel their inferiority. Bear in mind the words in "Le Sens de la Mort," by my illustrious contemporary and friend, Paul Bourget: "Whom should Oedipus hate most? Antigone, because she recalls the fact to him at every moment that he is blind."

It should be your aim to instill in them the idea that they can almost entirely do without the help of any one; that they are, of course, different from other people, but that they are not invalids forced to depend upon others. They must be made to feel that they are independent. Make them realize that their liberty is not gone, and that their personality, their dignity, and their independence will be practically complete as soon as they have learned a few essentials regarding their new existence. The drawbacks incident to this state are not, as a matter of fact, as great as we are inclined to think them.

Do not take their arm, but rather teach them to make their way about the hospital alone. They will be proud of this. Do not allow them to have a cane; a little switch will be sufficient, with a ring at the end of it through which they can pass a hand and allow it perfect liberty.

Finally, let each one have a room of his own, over which you might well put the following inscription. "Study and recreation room for soldiers blinded in war. No admission to curiosity seekers." Keep at a distance all curiosity seekers and well-intentioned fools.

However, since you wish to sell your brushes, you must keep your workshop open to prospective purchasers, but try to receive them when the pupils are out. But if you wish or have to make an exception, warn your visitors beforehand that they must abstain from all expressions of sympathy and pity. No "Poor little fellow!" or "How terrible!" and so on. Such words are poison to the poor wretches. The watchwords are gayety, good humor, and faith in the future.

Try, then, to sell your brushes, and try to get the highest possible price for them. But if, for instance, you are given 20 francs for a broom and a brush, by no means give that sum to the workman who made them, or you are likely to inspire him with an exaggerated notion of the value of his work. You will deceive him and perhaps accustom him to accept charity which would be a crime.

This is the best plan: Keep an account of the number of brushes and brooms made by each man. On Saturday pay the men according to the amount of work done after deducting a certain amount for materials. This sum should be disposed of as follows: One-half of it is divided among the men in proportion to the work they have done and sent to their families, and the other is put into a fund to be spent on emergency and special cases.

This is what has been tried, and tried successfully. But each may work out his own ideas in his own way. Everything is possible.

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The only Typewriter carrying two faces of type at once.

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the most Portable Standard Typewriter.

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Sustains your Strength—Aids Appetite and Digestion

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, June 8, 1916.

Money and Bullion

	Tls.
Mex. Dollars: Market rate:	71.9625
S'hai Gold Bars: 978 touch...	—
Bar Silver	31⅝
Copper Cash	1930
Sovereigns:	
buying rate, @ 2-10⅞—Tls.	6.88
Exch. @ 72.3—Mex.... $	9.52
Peking Bar	356
Native Interest	.04

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	31⅝ d.
Bank rate of discount	5%
Market rate of discount:—	
3 m-s.	%
4 m-s.	%
6 m-s.	%
Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s.	
Bk., Paris on London....Fr.	**28.30**
Bk., N. Y. on London ....T.T.	476⅞
Consols	—

Exchange Closing Quotations

London T.T.	2-10⅞
London Demand	2-10⅜
India T.T.	215¼
Paris T.T.	047
Paris Demand	—
New York T.T.	68⅞
New York Demand	—
Hongkong T.T.	72
Japan T.T.	73¼
Batavia T.T.	165¾

Banks' Buying Rates

London 4 m-s. Cdts.	3-
London 4 m-s. Docy.	2-11⅛
London 6 m-s. Cdts.	3-⅛
London 6 m-s. Docy.	—
Paris 4 m-s.	—
New York 4 m-s.	—

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATES OF EXCHANGE FOR JUNE

$1- Hk. Tls.	0.62
Hk. Tls. 1—Francs	4.68
" " 1—Marks †	3.84
Gold $ 1—Hk. Tls.	1.97
Hk. Tls. 1—Yen	53
" " 1—Rupees	2.47
" " 1—Roubles	2.45
" " 1—Mex. $	1.50

† Nominal

Chinese Exchange Rates

Rates of Exchange
Bank of China
(Shanghai Branch)

Mexican Dollars, 72.125
Chinese Dollars, 72.0875
On Peking, Demand, 105
On Tientsin, Demand, 105⅛
On Newchwang, Demand, 80⅞
On Hankow, Demand, 103⅝
On Chungking, Demand, 116⅛
On Nanchang, Demand, 73¼
On Foochow, Demand, 98⅛
On Amoy, Demand, 71⅛
On Swatow, Demand, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Small (Silver) Coins, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Notes of Bank of China, Canton, —
On Canton, Demand, payable in Canton (997) Taels, —

May 12, 1916.

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, June 8, 1916.

Official

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS

Hall and Holtz $16.00
Ewo Cotton (ord.) Tls. 130.00
Kamuntings Tls. 7.75
Karans Tls. 16.00
Samagagas Tls. 1.20
Shanghai Cotton Tls. 89.00
Sumatras Tls. 130.00
Langkats Tls. 27.00
Langkats Tls. 27.50
Tebongs Tls. 26.50
Kotas Tls. 11.75

Direct Business Reported

S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1908 Tls. 98.00
S. M. C. 6% Debs. 1905 Tls. 98.00
Anglo-Javas Tls. 10.80
Chemors Tls. 2.20
Consolidated Tls. 3.70
Java Consolidated Tls. 20.50
Shanghai Mercury Tls. 30.00

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, June 8, 1916.

BUSINESS DONE

Official

Ziangbes Tls. 6.50 cash
Tebongs Tls. 26.50 cash

Direct

Gulas Tls. 9.10 acsh
Dominions Tls. 13.50 cash
Anglo-Javas Tls. 11.00 June
Ziangbes Tls. 6.75 June
Dominions Tls. 14.00 June
Senawangs Tls. 18.75 cash
Kotas Tls. 11.75 June
Almas Tls. 14.00 June
Langkats Tls. 28.00 July

BANK OF ENGLAND

Reuter's Service

London, June 8.—According to the Bank of England returns, the proportion of reserve to liabilities is 24 per cent. The bank rate of discount is 5 per cent.

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163 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by trams, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Freight and Coal Market

Messrs. Wheelock and Co., write as follows in their fortnightly freight and coal market report:—

There is a fair amount of cargo moving to Europe and several fair parcels of cereals have been fixed for shipment during the course of the next month or two, tea, however, is moving very slowly and only small parcels have gone to the United Kingdom up to date. Prospects for direct loading at Hankow this season are not brilliant and so far we only know of one or two steamers definitely fixed for loading at that Port, one about June 20 and one about end of July.

Things are quiet across the Pacific and there is not nearly enough cargo offering at present to fill the tonnage on this berth.

Coastwise:—This market seems a little uncertain and although the Saigon-Hongkong rate has hardened up since last writing the Bangkok rate has declined slightly, otherwise the demand, taking it all round, is in excess of the supply of tonnage and prospects are that the shortage of tonnage will continue.

For London and the Continent:—The following are the next boats to load on this berth:—

	s.s.	Sailing.
Liverpool	Lycaon	Tomorrow
London	Cyclops	Tomorrow
London	Katori Maru	June 18
London	Kashima Maru	June 25

For New York via Panama:—A steamer has been fixed to load on this berth during the latter half of this month but so far her name has not been declared.

Coast Rates

South Japan.
Coal Ports:
To Shanghai $3.25—weak.
To Hongkong $6.50—weak.
Hongay:
To Shanghai Yen 6.00 nom.
To Chinkiang Yen 7.00 nom.
To Swatow $6.00 done.
To Hongkong $6.50 last.
To Canton $7.00 nom.
Wuhu and Chinkiang:
To Canton 39 cands. liner terms. (firm)
Wuhu:
To Swatow 37 cands. liner terms.
Saigon:
To Hongkong, rice $0.65 per picul, rising.
Newchwang and Chefoo:
To Canton 70 cents liner terms, nom.
To Swatow 60 cents liner terms, nom.
To Amoy 80 cents nom.

Coal Market

Japan Coal:—This market has remained in the same quiet condition as when last writing on account of the political unrest in China but there is a feeling manifesting itself already that the death of President Yuan Shih-k'ai has removed one grave cause for anxiety throughout the country and that trade will gradually revive in consequence.

In Japan the coal-market continues strong but freights are weaker.

Fushun Coal:—No news.

Kaiping Coal:—This market has continued quiet and freights have been a trifle easier. Stocks on the wharf have improved a little and the position is satisfactory.

Coal Quotations

	ex Wharf Tls.
Japan Coal:—	
Kishima Lump	8.50
Kishima Dust.....(No Stock)	5.80
Miike Lump...(Contracted for)	
Miike Small...(")	
Miike Dust...(")	
Arate Lump	6.70
Shimoyamada Unscreened	6.00
Shimoyamada Lump	6.30
Miyoshi Lump	6.50
Shin Shakano	6.00
Yoshinotani No. 1 Lump	7.80
Yoshinotani No. 2 Lump	6.50
Kaiping Coal:—	
Navy Lump	8.50
Navy Dust	5.60
Loco Lump	7.00
No. 1 Slack	5.30
Linsi Lump	6.00
Linsi Slack	5.00
Manchurian Coal:—	
Fushun Unscreened ex godown (none for sale)	7.00
Fushun Dust	6.40
Fushun Lump .....(No Stock)	
Penshu Navy Lump	12.00
Penshu Unscreened	8.00
Penshu Dust	6.25
Honan Anthracite Lump	12.00

The China Mutual Life Insurance Company, Ltd.

has already paid more than

10½ Millions of Taels

to its policyholders, and the Company's books showed over

31½ Millions of Taels

Assurances in force on March 31st, 1915, when the total Assets stood at more than

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Whole Life, Endowment, Educational and Annuity Policies issued at current rates.

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The undersigned, as agents for the above company, are prepared to grant policies against Fire on Foreign and Native Risk at Current Rates.

FRAZAR & Co.

SHORTAGE IN SUGAR PRODUCTION THIS YEAR

Java Supply Will Be Relied Upon to Meet the Big Demand

As to the prospect of this year's sugar trade, it is reported that the world's production for the year is estimated at 16,300,000 tons, showing a decrease of 2,020,000 tons compared with the actual production last year. The decrease is due to the lack of beet sugar. Both England and France have to largely rely on the supply from Cuba and Java. As to Cuban sugar, the demand is also keen in the United States market and the price has risen considerably. Therefore, the world's market has now turned upon Java sugar.

Prior to the war, Java sugar was mainly sold to markets in Asia, Africa, America and Australia, and very little supplied to Europe owing to the fact that the means of transportation was less convenient than to Cuba. But the war has changed the conditions entirely, and every source of supply is sought to meet the shortage in Europe. This statement is proved by the statistics published in Java, showing the export of Java sugar to different destinations during the period from April last year to the end of February this year, and for the corresponding period of the preceding year. They are as follows: —

Export of Java Sugar

	1914-15 tons	1915-16 tons
To Asiatic countries	643,760	745,687
To Africa countries...	61,150	60,143
To Australia countries	6,914	45,608
To Europe countries..	565,406	293,078
Total	1,278,230	1,144,516

It will be seen that since the year before last no export has been made to the United States. The export to Europe has decreased in the last year, but it is explained that this was because of the scarcity of vessels. Since April, however, the export to Europe is said to have increased greatly. It is further reported that the rise in the price of the Cuban sugar this year has caused the British and French markets to be very anxious to get a Java supply, and the purchase of the new sugar by the British Government is reported to have already totalled 510,000 tons. The latest telegram received by a sugar firm here announces that the British Government has already purchased 250,000 tons of the 1917, output, and this shows how keen is the demand for sugar in Europe. It is estimated that the European countries must purchase as much as 1,800,000 tons this year. How much Cuban sugar was purchased is not certain; but it is evident that the amount purchased from Cuba would not meet the demand. The purchase of Java sugar may yet be insufficient, but it appears that the orders are not pushed on because of the high price. The buyers are waiting for a relaxation in price. In spite of the keen demand, the output of Java sugar has not made any increase in recent years. The following is the list of figures showing the production in recent years:—

	Tons
1910	1,241,726
1911	1,280,300
1912	1,466,569
1913	1,406,399
1914	1,404,942
1915	1,374,879
1916	1,350,000

Thus the amount of output has made no appreciable progress in the few years past while the demand is increasing. It then follows inevitably that the price of sugar tends to rise for the time-being, unless the production of beet sugar in Europe recovers its level before the war. It is also natural that the Japanese sugar market will prosper from the high price, for the market price of the Japanese sugar is always controlled by the prospects of the Java sugar trade.

SOY CHEE CO. MEETING

The last step in setting the old Soy Chee company—now the Oriental Cotton Spinning Company—upon a sound basis once more and giving it a good chance of recovery was taken yesterday at an extra-ordinary general meeting of shareholders, held at the offices of Messrs. H. E. Arnhold. There, confirmation was unanimously voted to the resolution recently passed agreeing to the transfer of the general managership to Messrs. H. E. Arnhold. This ends the many troubles consequent on the discovery of the mix-up in the company's affairs.

U. K. COTTON MARKET

Reuter's Service

London, June 8.—Today's Cotton prices were:—

Mid-Americans Spot	8.49d.
July-August	8.08d.
October-November	7.87d.

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital £220,899

LOANS, AT LOW RATES OF INTEREST, GRANTED ON APPROVED SECURITIES.

J. C. DYER, Manager.

J. A. WATTIE & Co., Ltd.

Secretaries and General Managers

10 Canton Road, Shanghai.

Hongkong Share Market

Hongkong, June 2.—Messrs. Moxon and Taylor write as follows in their weekly share market report:—

Our Settlement took place on Tuesday last, and passed off fairly satisfactorily, the market being characterised by the absence of any forced selling.

The market has since firmed up, and, on the whole, the feeling is better than for some little time, principally in shipping shares.

June Settlement is not very heavy as compared with the May and April Settlements, and for this reason no great weakness is to be looked for.

Business with Shanghai has been practically non-existent and as time goes on it becomes increasingly difficult owing to the utter stagnation caused by the political troubles in China.

Banks.—Hongkong Banks have fallen away to a buying rate of $750.

Marine Insurances.—Unions are very steady at $910 and Cantons at $400. North Chinas at Tls. 175 and Yangtszes at $280 are unchanged from last week.

Fire Insurances.—China Fires could probably be placed at $156, and Hongkong Fires at $370.

Shipping.—Douglases have been marked up to a buying rate of $129. Preferred Indos have come to business at $45 and Deferred have advanced from last week's closing rate of $113 to a cash buying rate of $117½. Star Ferries could probably be placed at $38 and Steamboats have come to business at $22. Waterboats are in demand at $14 with sellers holding for higher rates.

Refineries.—China Sugars have weakened slightly to a selling rate of $107. Luzons are offering at $31.

Oils and Mining.—Langkats are wanted in the North at Tls. 26 after business at the rate locally. Raubs at $2.90 and Urals at 33s. 0d. are unaltered. Tronohs are quoted 40s. 0d. in London but the Straits quote a lower rate. Shells have been dealt in at 96s. 0d.

Docks, Wharves and Godowns.—Kowloon Wharves have recovered to a buying rate of $83 for June. Hongkong Docks have had a sharp rise to $119 for cash. Shanghai Docks are still quoted Tls. 72 in the North.

Lands, Hotels and Buildings.—Central Estates are offering at $98. Hongkong Lands have been placed at $100. Hongkong Hotels are offering at $112½ and Humphreys Estates have come to business at $7. West Points seek buyers at $86 and Kowloon Lands at $38.

Cotton Mills.—Ewos could possibly be placed at Tls. 130. Shanghai Cottons have advanced to a buying rate of Tls. 82½. Kung Yiks at Tls. 12 and Yangtszepoos at Tls. 5 are unaltered.

Electric Companies.—Hongkong Electrics are in demand at $44½. Hongkong Trams are in strong demand at $6¾ and China Lights at $450.

The Hongkong Tramway Co., Ltd. The Approximate statement of traffic receipts for the week ending May 27, 1916 is as follows:—

	Receipts for week.	Aggregate Rece.pts for 21 weeks.
This year	$15,090	$284,859
Last year	9,488	221,221
Increase	5,602	63,638

Miscellaneous.—China Borneos are a weak market at $8¾. China Providents are offering at $9. Watsons have come to business at $7.70 and Diary Farms could probably be obtained at $34½. Peak Trams (old) at $9½ and (new) at 70 cents are quiet at quotations. Ropes have come to business at $32½. Cements fell away to a buying rate of $9 on Wednesday but have since recovered to $9.30 business done and buyers.

Company Report.—A. S. Watson Ltd. have issued their report for the year ending December 31st, 1915 as follows:—

Net profits for the year	$115,394.45
Balance brought forward	1,114.35
	116,508.80
From this has to be deducted General Managers' commission	$ 5,769.72
Remuneration of Consulting Committee	2,500.00
	$ 8,269.72
Leaving available for distribution	$108,239.08
Proposed to pay a dividend of 7%	$68,000.00
Place to Reserve	10,000.00
Write off Building improvements	13,000.00
Write off Aerated Water Plant &c.	12,200.00
Write off Steam Launch &c.	4,100.00
Pay Staff Provident Fund	5,000.00
Carry forward	239.08
	$108,239.08

Singapore Rubber Market

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following cable from their Singapore agents in connection with the last weekly rubber auction held on the 7th inst.:—

No. 1 Smoked Sheet—$135 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 7d. in London.

No. 1 Crepe—$138 per picul, equivalent to 2s. 7¾d. in London.

Market improving, demand is good.

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service

London, June 8.—Today's rubber prices were:—

Plantation, First Latex.
Spot ..... 2s. 7d. to 2s. 6¾d. Paid
July to Dec. 2s. 7¾d. to 2s. 7½d. Paid
Tendency of market .....Very quiet
Last Quotation, London, June 7:—
Plantation, First Latex.
Spot ..... 2s. 7½d. to 2s. 7d. Paid
July to Dec...2s. 8¼d. to 2s. 8d. Paid
Tendency of market .....Easier

BENJAMIN AND POTTS SHARE LIST

Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Closing Quotations
Banks	
H. K. & S. B.	$735 B.
Chartered	£52
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250.
Cathay, ordy	2.10 B.
Cathay, pref	6.
Marine Insurances	
Canton	$400
North China	175 S.
Union of Canton	$945
Yangtsze	$250 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	$156.
Hongkong Fire	$370.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 128
Indo-China Def.	
"Shell"	96s. S.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 14 B.
Shanghai Tug	Tls. 50
Kochien	Tls. 19 S.
Mining	
Kaiping	Tls. 12½ S.
Oriental Cons.	33s. 6d.
Philippine	Tls. 2 S.
Raub	Tls. 2.90 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	$119 B.
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 74 B.
New Eng. Works	Tls. 9 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 80 B.
Hongkong Wharf	$80 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo-French Land	Tls. 93 B.
China Land	Tls. 50 N.
Shanghai Land	Tls. 92 B.
Weihaiwei Land	Tls. 3
Central Stores	$8½.
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 80 B.
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 53 B.
Cotton Mills	
E-wo	Tls. 130 Sa.
E-wo Pref.	Tls. 105.
International	Tls. 75½.
International Pref.	Tls. 76
Laou-kung-mow	Tls. 70.
Oriental	Tls. 32½ B.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 84½ B.
Kung Yik	Tls. 11½ B.
Yangtszepoo	Tls. 5 S.
Yangtszepoo Pref.	Tls. 106.
Industrials	
Anglo-German Bry.	$95 N.
Butler Tile	Tls. 23 N.
China Flour Mill	Tls. 6 S.
China Sugar	$107 S.
Green Island	$9.30 B.
Langkats	Tls. 27½ Sa.
Major Bros.	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 130 Sa.
Stores	
Hall & Holtz	$16 Sa.
Llewellyn	$60.
Lane, Crawford	$92 B.
Moutrie	$25
Watson	$7.70 S.
Weeks	$16.90.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 13½ B.
Amherst	Tls. 1.70 B.
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10.80 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 5¾ B.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 35 B.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.85 S.
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 5½ B.
Bute	Tls. 1.90.
Chemor United	Tls. 2.20 Sa.
Chempedak	Tls. 14.
Cheng	Tls. 3½ B.
Consolidated	Tls. 3.70 Sa.
Dominion	Tls. 13¾.
Gula Kalumpong	Tls. 9 B.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 20½ Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 7¾ Sa.
Kapala	Tls. 1 B.
Kapayang	Tls. 20 B.
Karan	Tls. 16 Sa.
Kota Bahroe	Tls. 11¾.
Kroewoek Java	Tls. 19.
Padang	Tls. 17 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 11½ B.
Permata	Tls. 7.
Repah	Tls. 1.45.
Samagaga	Tls. 1.20 B.
Seekee	Tls. 8½.
Semambu	Tls. 1.85 B.
Senawang	Tls. 18¼ B.
Shanghai Klebang	Tls. 1¼.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
S'hai Malay-Pref.	Tls. 15.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.85 B.
Sungala	Tls. 3.
Sungei Duri	Tls. 13¼.
Sua Manggis	Tls. 6.
S'hai Kelantan	Tls. 1.15.
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 1.10 B.
Taiping	Tls. 3 S.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 9 B.
Tebong	Tls. 26½ Sa.
Ulobri	Tls. 2.60.
Ziangbe	Tls. 6¼ B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. & E. Lumber	Tls. 105 B.
Culty Dairy	Tls. 16 S.
S'hai Elec. and Asb.	42 N
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 80 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 22 B.
Horse Bazaar	Tls.
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30 Sa.
S'hai Telephone	Tls. 93.
S'hai Waterworks	Tls. 270 B.

S., Sellers. Sa., Sales B., Buyers

Benjamin & Potts, 8 Jinkee Road

Telephone No. 398

LANGKAT DAILY OUTPUT

The following telegraphic information has been received by the general agent from the Sumatra director and manager of the Maatschappij tot Mijn-Bosch-en **Landbouwexploitatie** in Langkat:

"The output of crude oil for June 8 was 109 tons."

Peace When There Is None; Arnold Bennett to Pacifists

Allies Are Not Fighting for Terms, Says Famous Author; Germany Is; Tells Only Effective Preventive of War

By Arnold Bennett

To the current number of that well-conducted periodical, War and Peace which I find always stimulating and often valuable, there is a special supplement entitled "Quotations showing the effect in Germany and Austria of extreme proposals in this Country as to the Objects of the War." There are thirty-four quotations, chiefly from newspapers, including a few from neutral papers, which latter, by the way, are negligible. As regards the quotations from German and Austrian newspapers, it ought not to be necessary to say that these newspapers notoriously show, not what their Rulers are thinking, but what their Governments are thinking.

It is clear from the extracts that the enemy Governments are thinking angrily, and that Mr. Asquith is the main target of the anger. It is also clear from the extracts that enemy newspapers have received orders to distort Mr. Asquith's statement of the Allies' objects. The distoration is monotonous, infantile and patent. Of course, Mr. Asquith's phrase about Prussian militarism is the prime cause of Teutonic annoyance. It was bound to be a cause of annoyance. Yet in that phrase Mr. Asquith excellently expressed the Allied purpose, and the Germans may as well get it firmly into their heads.

But the official British declaration is not new. Mr. Asquith merely repeated this year what he said previously. He did not add to it nor take away from it. The Germans heard it at the beginning of the war. It did not disturb them then. They laughed at it. They now exhibit pain and shocks at the very same declaration, and they call it aggressive. Why do they grimace and call it aggressive now, whereas of old they laughed easily? The reason is plain.

Another point. The Press quotations have much to say about the evident intention of Britain to overthrown Germany economically—no doubt apropos of our new tariff reform campaign. For myself, I regar the tariff reform campaign as entirely idiotic, but I do not see that Germany, a champion of tariffs, can usefully complain about it. The implied object of the "War and Peace supplement is to prove that the acts and words of British statesmen have recently been tending to exasperate the bellicosity of Germany and so to postpone peace. The supplement proves no such thing. In so far as it proves anything, it proves simply that the enemy Government are as unscrupulous as ever in prevarication and that they are losing confidence. The last phenomenon is a sympton that peace, instead of receding, is coming a little nearer.

Peace Terms and Parliament

I should like to know what the people whose views are presented with ability and dignity in War and Peace really think Mr. Asquith ought to have said in reply to Mr. Snowden's interpellation in the House of Commons, or what he ought to say now, after the apparent failure of the Verdun offensive and before the onset of the Allied offensive. If they assert that the Allied terms might advantageously be stated with more particularity I agree with them. I am certainly not in favor of giving the group of statesmen in power a free hand to formulate their own peace terms in private and then to present the country with a fait accompli. I urge, and have always urged, that our minimum peace terms should be fully discussed in Parliament and public opinion thereon effectively ascertained. My objection to secret diplomacy is total. As to the proper moment for Parliamentary discussion of our demands, I have not yet heard any arguments to shake my view that the sooner the discussion takes place the better for everybody. So far I am ready to agree with the pacifists, for some of whom personally I have great respect; but not further. Especially should I dissent from the propositions that Mr. Asquith's declaration is "extreme," that it does not truly represent the mind of the country, and that it does nothing to define our peace terms.

The pacifists seem to assume, if they do not state, that no step has yet been taken by the Government towards creating a basis for peace. It is, however, just to them to admit that their criticism of the Government is not merely destructive. They do try also to be constructive. Here is Mr. Charles Roden Buxton coming forward with four leading principles as a basis for pourparlers:

1. The repudiation of the right of conquest.

2. The recognition of legitimate demands for changes, territorial or economic, in the *status quo ante bellum*.

3. A guarantee against future war, in the form of an agreement signed by all the important Powers.

4. The reference of the working out of these principles to a conference representing neutral as well as belligerent States.

The Right of Conquest

As regards these four, in actual negotiations, (3) and (4) would certainly be subsidiary to (1) and (2). I much doubt whether the belligerents as a whole will permit direct neutral influence at the peace conference. I do not thing they will And I am pretty well convinced that no "guarantee" will be effective against the continuance of the institution of war. Nothing will be effective against that except a profound international comprehension of the fact that war is an outrage upon commonsense. I may be quite wrong as to both points, but whether I am wrong or not the points are subsidiary. For example, if Germany would agree to our other terms we should not persist in fighting because she would not agree to the presence of neutrals at a peace-conference.

There remain (1) and (2). Now I maintain that (2) is mere words signifying either nothing or too much. Every belligerent would subscribe fervently to (2). It takes nobody any further: a futile generalisation and naught else. As to (1) the repudiation of the right of conquest, what does it mean? Does it mean that we shall leave India? Because if it does it is absurd. We shall not leave India. We will not; and even if we would, to do so would be both a cowardice and a crime. Conquest has played a great, a legitimate and an inevitable part in the evolution of human society, and no one can say with assurance that its role is over. Impossible to assert, for example, that Mexico has been conquered for the last time, or that its conquest by the United States would not make for general progress!

The fact is that the structure of the world is much too complex to permit of complete adherence to general principles. Therefore general principles will not form a useful basis for peace discussion—the *tu quoque* would be too facile and effective in the mouth of the enemy? Peace discussion will infallibly begin with particularisations, not with generalisations. Thus, although it is inept to lay down the repudiation of the right of conquest, it is not inept to lay down the repudiation of the right to conquer Belgium. Nor would even this reach the minimum. Belgium must be compensated, and compensated by the enemy. And unless this is done, France, Russia and Britain must stand ashamed. And here I may say that my liveliest objection to the attitude of pacifists is their angelic readiness to forgive injuries inflicted not on themselves but on others. I can excuse their lack of the sense of reality, their failure to understand the springs of human conduct, but I find it difficult to excuse this kind of charitable feeling.

Making Progress

Meanwhile, Mr. Buxton says that "we are simply drifting." By which presumably he means that we are not making progress towards the imposing of our own terms on Germany. We are not simply drifting, and we most certainly are making progress. To perceive that this is so, surely one has only to compare the attitude of Germany eighteen months ago, twelve months ago, even three months ago, with her attitude today. How long is it since Germany was determined to annex Belgium? How long is it since she was determined to stick to Northern France, and to take and keep Calais for a menace to Britain? How long is it since she was counting on indemities to recoup her for the damage of war? Not long ago. Less than two months ago she had arranged to be in Paris at heaver. The recent speech of Bethmann-Hollweg, though a proud oratorical effort that had its reward in the cheers of the Reichstag, sang a very different tune from the tune of last year. And it may be prophesied that, if the majority of Britons show anything like the grit that Mr. Asquith consistently displays, the tune six months hence will be a very different tune still—a third tune!

Certain persons say to me in accents of pained and superior incredulity: "But do you really think that we shall defeat Germany in the field?" I am quite sure we shall if we stick to it. Why not? To hear certain persons talk one would think that there was some magic protection over Germany, and that she had never been defeated before. To this day there are people in this island who believe in Germany as they believe in a First Cause. It is strange in face of the facts. Some of their arguments, as that if Germany could not push the French back from Verdun we cannot push Germany back, absolutely silence rejoinder. What, indeed, is one to say to a man who reasons that because A tries to defeat B and fails, therefore B cannot defeat A? Anyhow, the Allied armies, and the mass of the Allied nations, believe that we can defeat Germany. And that is what we are now fighting for. We are fighting, not for terms, but to defeat Germany, for the sake of defeating her. I is an instinct, and I think it is a good instinct. It may be an instinct of brute force, but the reign of force is not yet finished on this planet. The exercise of force, and nothing else, has saved Europe from German domination. Physical pluck, ruthless homicide—not arguments for the enunciation of broad principles—have kept the Germans out of Paris and out of Calais, and the menace of force alone keeps them out of Britain.

The Alliance

It is, of course, not a certainty that we shall defeat Germany in the field. There are factors working against this consummation—irresponsible and venelmuschel-makers in Britain, the limits of population in France, and the unshakable traditions which govern Russian administration. But these factors, in my opinion, are immensely outweighed by the obstinate, slowlearning, imperturbable perseverance and the proved financial power of Britain, the magnificent military genius and valor of France, and the vastness of the Russian machine, together with the individual qualities of the Russian soldier. And, be it remembered, that though ourselves and Russia have made disastrous mistakes in the field, and may make more, Joffre has not made mistakes. Further, though I expect a German defeat in the field, I do not count on it as an essential for a win. The British Navy, the limits of the enemy population, and the limits of the enemy wealth could satisfactorily finish this war even if the armies never conquered a foot of ground. Nor at best do I anticipate a sentsational German collapse, with the Kaiser handing over his sword in the manner of Napoleon the Little, and German statesmen on their knees to our envoys.

A writer in 'War and Peace says confidently: "Be the time long or short, peace will be made in the end as they [the pacifists] say it will." Well, I am inclined to think that on the surface peace will be so made—that is, by argument, successive presentations of terms, and compromises. But only on the surface. At the bottom of the affair, controlling the affair, will be the profound, unspoken German conviction that Germany is beaten, and the compromises will be spectacular rather than real. We are all now satisfactorily engaged in knocking the said conviction into the German skull, and our method of penetrating the skull is the sole efficacious method. —*London Daily News.*

Netherlands Trading Society Declares 10 p.c. Dividend

The local agent of the Netherlands Trading Society has received advice from his head office to the effect that a dividend of 10% has been declared for the year 1915. Eight per cent was paid in 1914.

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China

Incorporated by Royal Charter, 1853.

Capital £1,200,000
Reserve Fund 1,800,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders 1,200,000

Head Office:
38 Bishopsgate, London, E. C.

Court of Directors:
Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, Chairman.
Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E.
T. Cuthbertson, Esq.
Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G.
W. H. Neville Goschen, Esq.
The Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton, G.C.S.I.
W. Foot Mitchell, Esq.
Lewis Alexander Wallace, Esq.

Bankers:
The Bank of England.
The London City & Midland Bank, Limited.
The London County & Westminster Bank, Limited.
The National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.
The National Bank of Scotland, Limited.

Agencies and Branches:

Amritsar	Hongkong	Peking
Bangkok	Iloilo	Penang
Batavia	Ipoh	Puket
Bombay	Karachi	Rangoon
Calcutta	Klang	Saigon
Canton	Kobe	Seremban
Cebu	Kuala-Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Shanghai
Delhi	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taiping
Haiphong	Medan	(F.M.S.)
Hankow	New York	Tientsin
		Yokohama

Shanghai Branch, 18 The Bund.

Drafts granted on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world. Bills of Exchange bought and received for Collection. Travelling Letters of Credit issued and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Current Deposit Account, according to arrangement.

Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

W. B. SUTHERLAND,
Manager.

Banque de L'Indo-Chine

Capital .....Frs. 48,000,000.00
Reserves .....Frs. 48,000,000.00

Succursales et Agences:

Bangkok	Hanoi	Saigon
Battambang	Hongkong	Shanghai
Canton	Mongtze	Singapore
Djibouti	Noumea	Tientsin
Pondichery	Peking	Tourane
Haiphong	Papeete	
Hankeou	Pnom-Penh	

Bankers:
In France: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais; Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas; Credit Industriel et Commercial; Societe Generale.
In London: The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.; Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Credit Lyonnais.

This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.

L. ARDAIN,
Manager.

Banque Belge Pour L'Etranger

Filiale de la Societe Generale de Belgique
Societe Anonyme
Paid-up Capital .....Fr. 30,000,000

Head Office: BRUSSELS.
London Office: 2 Bishopsgate. Branches at Peking, Tientsin, Alexandria, Cairo (Egypt), and Rotterdam.

President:
JEAN JADOT,
Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

Bankers:
London: Martin's Bank, Ltd.
Brussels: Societe Generale de Belgique.
Antwerp: Banque d'Anvers.
Paris: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
Lyons and Marseilles: comptoir National d'Escompte d'Paris.
New York: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Taels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

W. A. HOEHN,
Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital $15,000,000

Reserve Funds:—
Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. $15,000,000
Silver 18,000,000
$33,000,000

Reserve liability of Proprietors $15,000,000

Head Office: HONGKONG.
Court of Directors:
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Chairman.
S. H. Dodwell, Esq., Deputy
G. T. M. Edkins, Esq. [Chairman.
C. S. Gubbay, Esq.
Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale.
J. A. Plummer, Esq.
Hon. Mr. E. Shellim.
Chief Manager:
Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

Branches and Agencies:

Amoy	Ipoh	Peking
Bangkok	Johore	Penang
Batavia	Kobe	Rangoon
Bombay	Kuala-Lumpur	Saigon
Calcutta	London	S. Francisco
Canton	Lyons	Shanghai
Colombo	Malacca	Singapore
Foochow	Manila	Sourabaya
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	New York	Tsingtau
Iloilo	Yokohama	

London Bankers:
London County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Shanghai Branch: 12, The Bund.
Sub-Agency: 9, Broadway.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and on Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Local Bills Discounted.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, Africa, China, Japan and America.

A. G. STEPHEN,
Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

	Roubles.
Capital (fully-paid)	45,000,000
Reserve Fund	22,000,000
	Kpg. Tls.
Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government	3,500,000
Reserve Fund	1,733,000

Head Office: Petrograd.
Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.
London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

Bankers:
London: Messrs. Glyn, Mills, Currie & Co.
Paris: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France. Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas.
Lyons: Societe Generale pour favoriser le Development du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

Far Eastern Branches and Agencies

Bombay	Hailan	Peking
Calcutta	Hankow	Shanghai
Changchun (Kwan-chendse)	Harbin	Tientsin
	Hongkong	Tsingtau
	Newchwang	Vladivostock
Chefoo	Nicolayowsk	Yokohama
Dalny (Dairen) o-A		

85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH.

Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Taels. Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.

Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.

Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.

Safe Deposit Boxes

J. JEZIERSKI,
Q. CARRERE,
Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital $200,000.

All kinds of banking business transacted. ⅛

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particulars of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. Chen,
General Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
60, Wall Street, New York

London Branch:
31, Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up .....U.S. $3,250,000
Reserve and Undivided
Profits .....U.S. 4,210,000
U.S. $7,460,000

London Bankers:
Bank of England.
National Provincial Bank of England, Limited.

Branches and Agents All over the world.

THE CORPORATION transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in the United States of America and in all other parts of the world, receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG,
Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:
12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than $1, or over $100, will be received at one time.

Not more than $1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of $5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Taels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine.

Capital ..... Francs 45,000,000
One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by
THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.
General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

Head Office
74, Rue St. Lazare, Paris.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
In France: Societe Generale pour le Development du Commerce et du l'Industrie en France.
In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. LION,
Manager.

1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(*Established* 1880.)

Head Office: Yokohama, Japan.

Capital Subscribed	Yen	48,000,000
Capital Paid-up	„	30,000,000
Reserve Fund	„	20,400,000

London Bankers:
Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:

Antunghsin	London	Port Arthur
Bombay	Liaoyang	S. Francisco
Calcutta	Los Angeles	Sydney
Changchun	Lyons	Sinanfu
Dalny	Mukden	Tiehling
Hankow	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Harbin	Newchwang	Tokio
Hongkong	New York	Tsingtau
Honolulu	Osaka	
Kobe	Peking	

SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Taels and Dollars, according to arrangement.

Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Mercantile Bank of India, Ltd.

Authorised Capital	£1,500,000
Subscribed Capital	1,125,000
Paid-up Capital	562,500
Reserve Fund	550,000

Head Office, 15 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

London Bankers.
Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.

Branches & Agencies.

Bombay	Howrah	Madras
Calcutta	Kandy	Penang
Colombo	Karachi	Port Louis
Delhi	Kota Bahru	(Mauritius)
Galle	(Kelantan)	Rangoon
Hongkong	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
	Singapore.	

Shanghai Branch.

EVERY description of Banking and Exchange business transacted. Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% per annum and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

C. T. BEATH.
Acting Manager.

7 Nanking Road,
9753

Nederlandsche Handel-Maatschappij

(Netherlands Trading Society)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—
Golds. 50,000,000 (about £4,167,000)
Reserve Fund—
Golds. 9,237,150 (about £769,763)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM
Head Agency: BATAVIA
Agencies in Holland:
THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.
Branches:

Bandjermasin	Padang	Soerakarta
Bandoeng	Palembang	Tandjong Balei
Cheribon	Pekalongan	Tebing-Tinggi
Djember	Penang	Tegal
Djokjakarta	Pontianak	Telok-Betong
Hongkong	Rangoon	Tjilatap
Kota-Radja	Semarang	Weltevreden
Makassar	Singapore	
Medan	Soerabaia	

London Bankers:—
Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ld.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description.

Current accounts kept in taels and dollars.

Shanghai Interest Allowed on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. I. WYNBERG,
Acting Agent.

THE BANK OF TERRITORIAL DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA, LIMITED

33 Nanking Road: Tel. Nos. 3393-4492.

Chartered By The Central Government, 1914
"THE PREMIER CHINESE BANK IN THE ORIENT."
Head Office: Peking

Authorized Capital	$20,000,000.00
Subscribed Capital	14,000,000.00
Fully Paid Up Capital	4,000,000.00
Liabilities	$10,000,000.00

Board of Directors:
Chairman: Mr. Wang Yi-tang, ex-Tartar General of Mongolian Frontier and now General Advisor to Yuan Shih-k'ai.
Vice-Chairman: Mr. Feng Ling-peh, President of the United Chamber of Commerce in Peking.
Mr. Chin Char, Chairman of the Bureau of Commerce and Labour of the Central Board of Commerce.
Mr. Tao Te-kuang, M. A., Cornell University, U.S.A., ex-Commissioner On Foreign Loans, now Commissioner on Currency Reform and Advisor on Finance to Li Yuan-hung.
Mr. Liu Ming-chee, Financier and Capitalist, Managing Director for the Chinese Frontier Trading Corporation.
BRANCHES and Sub-Branches in the provinces and Territories of China.

Bankers:
The Eastern Bank, Ltd., London.
National Bank of Commerce, New York.

FOREIGN AGENCIES:

Amsterdam	Manila	Seattle
Bangkok	Malta	Somarang
Batavia	Melbourne	Singapore
Benkolen	Milan	Soerabaya
Bombay	Moscow	Sydney
Calcutta	New York	Tokio
Cheribon	Osaka	Vladivostock
Hongkong	Padang	Wellington
Honolulu	Paris	Yokohama
London	Rangoon	
Macassar	San Francisco	

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept in Tales and Dollars; interest allowed in Taels at 2½% per annum, in Dollars at 1½% per annum on the daily balance of over Taels or Dollars 200 respectively.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

The Bank transacts every description of Exchange and Banking business, issues drafts and letters of credit on the above Branches and Agencies.

Advances made on approved securities and local bills discounted.

C. T. HSU, Manager.
Yushu Chen, Sub-Manager.

March 16, 1916.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital $60,000,000
Paid-up Capital $10,000,000

Head Office: Peking.
Branches and Agencies:
Peking, Tientsin, Newchang, Moukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanshi, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
3 Hankow Road.

Loans granted on approved securities. Local bills discounted. Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Taels at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:
For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG,
Manager

BANK OF COMMUNICATIONS

Paid-up Capital: Kungping Taels 10,000,000
Head Office: Peking.
Fifty Branches and Agencies in China.
SHANGHAI BRANCH

Interest allowed on current accounts and on fixed deposits in Taels and Dollars according to arrangement.

Credits granted on approved securities and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

5559.

Commercial Bank of China

Head Office: SHANGHAI.

Subscribed Capital	Sh. Tls. 5,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Sh. Tls. 2,500,000

Advances made on approved securities. Bills discounted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance. On Fixed deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

The Bank of Canton, Limited

Incorporated 1912

Authorised Capital	H. $2,000,000
Subscribed and Paid-up Capital	H. $1,357,550
Reserve Fund	H. $70,000

Head Office:
6, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong.

Shanghai Office: 2, Ningpo Road.

Drafts granted on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world, Bills of Exchange bought and received for collection and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

Interest allowed on Tael Current Accounts at 2% p.a. on daily balance and on Fixed Deposits:
For 3 months at 3% per annum
For 6 months at 4% per annum
For 12 months at 5% per annum
On Deposits in Dollars according to arrangement.

IUKUUN,
Manager

Launch Services

TOMORROW

The tender conveying departing passengers and mails to the N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama Maru will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m.

PRINCE OF WALES TO WED?

New York, June 1.—It is reported from Rome that the engagement of the Prince of Wales of Great Britain and Princess Yolanda Margherita, eldest daughter of King Victor Emmanuel of Italy, will shortly be announced. Princess Yolanda is 16 years old. The Prince of Wales visited Rome several weeks ago and inspected the Italian front.—*Asahi.*

∵ ∴ AMUSEMENTS ∴ ∵

In Aid of the Fund for Assisting Starving Children In Belgium

By Arrangement with

Mr. Maurice Bandman,

The British Members of the Stock Exchange

Present the

Bandman Opera Co.

in

"Tonight's the Night"

at the

LYCEUM THEATRE

on

Whit-Monday, 12th instant,

at 9 p.m.

All Boxes at $100, Dress Circle & Stalls $10, Sold out.

Two front rows of Pit	$5 each
Other Pit seats	$3 „
Gallery	$1 „

All expenses have been subscribed and the gross receipts—every cent taken—will be remitted.

Tickets for remaining seats may be purchased at

Messrs. S. Moutrie & Co., Ltd.

3009

THE Apollo THEATRE

Programme for June 10th and 11th

TONIGHT! TONIGHT!!

"The Lost Sheep"

Pathe's Exclusive Film d'Art
IN FIVE PARTS

A dramatic production, superb in every detail of acting and photographic setting. The story abounds with intense situations. It is played by the pick of French cinema artists, and from an artistic point of view it cannot be excelled.

"JUST TRAMPS"

A highly amusing comedy, in which situations of excellent humor are created.

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT

Saturday, June 10th and until Monday, 12th

Will be exhibited the Picture that has made everybody

"Sit Up and Take Notice"

THE STOLEN TREASURE

In Five Big Acts

SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC
and
A New Keystone Comedy

TOWA CINEMA THEATRE

Corner of Woochang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME
For Saturday and Sunday 10th and 11th June, 1916

The Masked Amazon

Remaining Two Parts

A very Absorbing and Interesting Drama of circus and diplomatic life.

Full of strong incidents, a devoted wife saves her husband from intrigues and releases him from prison

The Race

Children's Comedy Keystone
And three other very laughable Comedies

Dress Circle Seats .. ...30 Cents.

You can 'phone your WANT AD. now.—Tel. 1432.

The Bandman Opera Company

NOTICE

Owing to many requests, the management of the above Company have decided to play, on Saturday, June 10th, the Popular War Comedy:

"The Man Who Stayed At Home"

instead of

"The Only Girl"

Plan at Moutrie's.

St. George's Gardens

BUBBLING WELL

Visit the

Open-Air Cinema Theatre

and see a high-class picture programme under ideal conditions.

Every Evening 9.15 p.m.

Best Selected Films;
Latest War Gazettes.

For reservation of boxes or seats Telephone WEST 802

OLYMPIC THEATRE

NEW PROGRAMME

For 10th, 11th and 12th June, 1916.

"WIFIE'S ATHLETIC MAMMA"
Comic

"Through The Enemy's Line"

With Terrifying War Scenes

"SPECIAL WAR GRAPHIC"

"PLAYING THE PIPERS"
Comedy

"MABEL AND FATTY'S MARRIED LIFE"
Keystone Comedy

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
June 10	..	Tacoma etc.	Pekin maru	Jap.	A..T. Co.
.. 10	..	New York via Panama	Tsushima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	..	Vancouver B. C.	Arabien	Br.	C.P.O.S.
.. 13	..	Tacoma	Itsukushima maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 16	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 27	..	Tacoma	Manila maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 28	..	San Francisco etc.	Hazel Dollar	Am.	Dollar & Co.
July 1	P.M.	Vancouver	Monteagle	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 2	P.M.	Frisco, Japan, Honolulu	China	Am	C. M. S. S. Co.
.. 2	noon	Seattle	Sado maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	P.M.	Vancouver	Empress of Russia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 16	noon	Seattle	Awa maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap.	A. T. Co.
.. 24	noon	Seattle	Shidzuoka maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
Sept 8	P.M.	San Fancisco etc.	China	Am.	C. M. S. S. Co.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

June 10	4.30*	Nagasaki, Moji	Omi Maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 12	5.00*	Nagasaki, Moji	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 13	8.00*	Moji, Kobe	Chikuzen maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 14	7.00*	Kobe, Yokohama	Mishima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C. P. O. S.
.. 17	11.30*	Moji, Kobe etc.	Kasuga maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 20	noon	Kobe, Yokohama	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
July 1	..	Kobe, Yokohama	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 21	5.00	Nagasaki, Kobe etc.	Tenyo mara	Jap.	A. T. Co.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

June 12	9.00*	Marseilles, London	Nagoya	Br.	P. & O.
.. 15	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Pelens	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	11.30*	Marseilles via Cape	Katori maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 21	P.M.	Marseilles etc.	Magellan	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 22	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Idomeneus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 26	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Malta	Br.	P. & O.
.. 29	9.30*	Marseilles etc.	Nyanza	Br.	P. & O.
July 1	..	London, Marseilles via Cape	Kashima maru	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 5	P.M.	Marseilles	Paul Lecat	Fr.	Cie M. M.
.. 6	D.L.	London via Cape	Antilochus	Br.	B. & S.
.. 18	D.L.	London via Cape	Phemius	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	P.M.	Marseilles	Atlantique	Fr.	Cie M. M.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

June 10	P.M.	Ningpo, Wenchow	Kwangchi	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 11	A.M.	Foochow	Hsinming	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 11	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11		Takao, Formosa	Koboku maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 13	7.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Chenan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.00*	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	9.30*	Hongkong	Sado mara	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 16	P.M.	Hongkong	China	Am.	C.M.S.S. Co.
.. 22	P.M.	Hongkong	Persia maru	Jap	A. T. Co.
.. 22	..	Takao, Formosa	Keelung mara	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

June 10	D.L.	Chinwangtao	Patriot	Br.	K. M. A.
.. 10	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Fengtien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	D.L.	Haichow, Eching	Chihli	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11	D.L.	Antung	Yunnan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 11	D.L.	Antung	Chungking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	D.L.	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 13	3.00	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shengking	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	8.00*	Dalny	Sakaki mara	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 14	8.00*	Newchwang	Singan	Br.	B. & S.
.. 16	10.30*	Tsingtao and Dalny	Kobe maru	Jap.	S. M. R.
.. 17	10.00*	Weihaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shuntien	Br.	B. & S.
.. 19	..	Tientsin, Dalny	Joshin maru	Jap.	N. K. K.

FOR RIVER PORTS

June 10	M.N.	Hankow, etc.	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Nanyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 10	M.N.	do	Tehhsing	Br.	Geddes & Co.
.. 11	M.N.	do	Kiangkwan	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Kiangwah	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 12	M.N.	do	Talee maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Tungting	Br.	B. & S.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Loongwo	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 13	M.N.	do	Fengyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Tachi maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 14	M.N.	do	Ngankin	Br.	B. & S.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N. K. K.
.. 15	M.N.	do	Luenho	Br.	J. M. & Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Hsinfung	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.
.. 16	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
.. 17	M.N.	do	Tatung	Br.	B. & S.

* A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
June 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.	CNCW
June 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N.S.N. Co.	NSCW
June 9	Chefoo	Yunnan	3770	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
June 9	Wenchow	Kwangchi	1205	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 9	Hankow	Nanyang maru	1968	Jap.	N. K. K.	NYKW
June 9	Hankow	Poyang	1892	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
June 9	Hankow	Kiangkwan	1450	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 9	Hankow	Tehhsing	937	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSCW
June 9	Japan	Fujisan maru	1276	Jap.		

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 9	Amoy, Swatow	Anping	1159	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.
.. 9	Hankow etc.	Hsinfung	1385	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
.. 9	Hankow	Tsangtah	475	Br.	C. I. & E.L. Co.
.. 9		City of Vienna	3917	Br.	M. B. K.
.. 9	Japan	Kumano maru	3154	Jap.	N. Y. K.
.. 9	Japan	Nyanza	4184	Br.	P. & O.
.. 9	Tientsin	Unda	879	Br.	A. P. Co.
.. 9	London	Cyclops	5762	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	Vladivostock via Nagasaki	Penza	1545	Rus.	R. V. F.
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	2868	Br.	B. & S.
.. 9	Ningpo	Hsin Ningshao	2151	Chi.	N. S. N. Co.

Clearances

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
June 9	Hankow etc.	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B H	April 8	Cruise	Brooklyn**	Am cru.	9215	20	560	Day
Pat D W	June 5	Cruise	Cincinnati	Am cru.	3213	17	293	Fewel

**Flagship, Far Eastern Squadron.
Admiral A. H. Winterhalter in command.
The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decidee, the Japanese gunboats Fushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co's str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yazaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, June 10 at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to the Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5, the Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW & PORTS.—The Co.'s str. Nanyang Maru, Captain S. Yazaki, will be despatched from N.Y.K. Wharf on Saturday, 10th instant at midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangkwan, Capt. A. B. Conley, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Southern Ports

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. A. P. Sangster, will leave on Saturday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsinming, Capt. R. Y. Paramore, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Captain S. Yamaga, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 11th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

TAKAO (Formosa) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Captain K. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 22nd inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Persia Maru, will be despatched on Thursday, June 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIREST. — The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Patriot will leave on Saturday, June 10. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkee Road. Tel No. 319.

TSINGTAU, TIENTSIN and DAIREN.—The Str. Joshin Maru, Captain T. Narushima, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtzsepoo wharf on 19th inst. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Nisshin Kisen Kaisha, Agents, No. 5, The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. Passengers booked to all, points in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Tenyo Maru 22,000 tons, Capt. H. S. Smith, will be despatched on Friday, July 21, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Chenan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Talee Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangwah left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Anhui left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Loongwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.N. s.s. Tungting left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinming left Foochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Fengyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangfoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kianghsin will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangtah left Hongkong for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang left Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow on Thursday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kingsing, left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Amoy for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The I.-C. s.s. Luenho will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luchow will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Shuntien will leave Tientsin for Shanghai via Weihaiwei and Chefoo tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. Yokohama-Shanghai line s.s. Chikuzen Maru, with mails left Nagasaki for Shanghai on Thursday, and may be expected to arrive at the N.Y.K. Wharf today about 7 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Japan ports on Tuesday, June 13.

The Canadian Pacific Ocean Services', Empress of Asia, arrived at Hongkong at 8 a.m., yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 18th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Choysang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai via Swatow today.

The I.-C. s.s. Wosang is expected to leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 13th instant.

The I.-C. s.s. Namsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai on the 15th instant.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	USA
June 4	Amoy	Anping	1159	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
Aug 4	Hongkong	Bohemia	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B VII
Aug 5	Hongkong	China	8368	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	CMEW
June 1	Amoy	Chiyuen	2111	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 7	Port Arthur	Chelan maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Aug 8	Hongkong	D. Rickmers	2681	Ger.	H. D. & Co.	USA
Apr 14	Hongkong	Elesabeth	4131	Nor.	Wallem & Co.	B. IV
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10 p
June 8	Chefoo	Fengtien	1073	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
June 5	Hongay	Gemini	1366	Br.	M. B. K.	MBKW
May 30	Foochow	Hsinkong	1267	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 8	Japan	Hsinchang	1258	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
June 8	Foochow	Hsinming	1428	hi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 3	Swatow	Ichang	1227	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
Apr 22	Hongkong	Kwanglee	4681	Chi.	C.M.S.N.Co.	KLYW
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	CNWP
May 26	Hankow	Kiangyung	1451	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 6	Chinwangtao	Kwangping	1244	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
June 7	Japan	Lycaon	4814	Br.	B. & S.	BV
June 8	Hankow	Luenyi	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Meidah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
July 30	Hankow	Meilee	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB 1
June 2	Hankow	Meifoo	466	Am.	S. Oil Co	SOCW
June 7	Hankow	Meian	461	Am.	S. Oil Co.	HYPW
June 8	Hongkong	Nagoya	4250	Br.	P. & O.	SHW
June 7	Japan	Omi maru	2221	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NYKW
May 24	Cruise	Pacific	727	Dan.	G. N. T. Co	9 p
June 8	Chinwangtao	Patriot	608	Br.	K. M. A.	KMAW
July 30	Tsingtao	Sikiang	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	Int D W
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	S VIII
Dec 16	Yangtse	Shuhun	495	Chi.	S. N. Co	KNDW
June 7	Hongkong	Shantung	1568	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
May 25	Tsingtao	Toonan	942	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
June 8	Hankow	Tuckwo	2355	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
June 5	Hankow	Whasheng	711	Chi.	China S. S. Co.	CERCW
June 8	Japan	Yodo maru	1350	Jap.	F. & Co	TKDLW

Passengers Arrived

Per N.S. s.s. Hsin Ningshao from Ningpo:—Mrs. Clarke, and Mr. G. Gulucry.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking from Ningpo:—Messrs. Hadley & Massie.

Per C.N. s.s. Poyang from Hankow:—Mr. Selvin, Mr. and Miss Richards, Mr. T. Saunders, Mr. P. N. Form, and Mr. Tibbey.

Per C.N. s.s. Yunnan from Antung via Dalny:—Mrs. Smith and child.

Per Geddes and Co.'s s.s. Tehhsing from Hankow:—Mr. and Mrs. Ackermann.

Per C.M. s.s. Hsinming from Foochow:—Mr. and Mrs. Galgmann, Miss Lindsay, Miss Huggins, and Mr. Koh.

Passengers Departed

Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza for Vladivostock:—Mr. and Mrs. H. Lent and 2 children, Mr. John Ekis, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Johnnesen, Mrs. Halvorsen, Mr. and Mrs. Evensen, Mr. W. I. Hodge, Mr. W. Kerr, Mr. J. W. Harding, Mr. A. Lecobsky, Master Mockinsky, Mr. E. K. Stauffacher, Mr. Pujalee. For Nagasaki:—Mrs. Benzemaff, and Mr. L. C. Esser.

Per I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo for Hankow:—Mr. J. J. Mashgreen, Mr. G. A. Huntley, and Miss B. Brookes.

Per C.N. s.s. Hsin Peking for Ningpo:—Miss Dawson.

Siccawei Weather Report

8.—The depressions of China move away towards Japan.

N.E. breeges with drizzle prevail on our coasts from the mouth of the Yangtze to the Kwangtung coasts.

Barometer slowly rising in China.

9.—Mist and drizzle before Sunrise; then overcast and gloomy weather.

Meteorological Readings

Friday, June 9, 1916.

WEATHER.		4 a.m.	9 a.m
Bar. at Centg., mm		757.39	758.22
" " inches		29.82	29.85
Variation mm. for 24 h		†2.39	†2.23
Variation mm. for 12 h		†1.22	-0.52
Wind	Direction	NNE	NE
	Kilom per hour	4	3
	Miles	2.5	1.9
Temperature	Cen	15°4	18°4
	Fahr	59.3	66.9
Humidity: co		86	85
Nebulosity: 5-10		9	10
Rainfall mm		—	—
Rainfall inches		—	—

Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Limited

Trans-Pacific Lines

To

Canada, U. S. & Europe.

(Subject to Change)

Empress of Asia .... June 16
Monteagle ..... July 1
Empress of Russia .. " 14
Empress of Japan.... July 28
Empress of Asia .... Aug. 11
Monteagle ..... Sept. 2
Empress of Asia .... Sept. 8
Empress of Japan ... Sept. 22
Empress of Asia ..... Oct. 6
Empress of Russia .. Nov. 3

For further information apply to
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S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 21
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Aug. 18
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 7
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Nov. 4
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 22

From Nagasaki to San Francisco

S.S.	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	July 11
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Aug. 8
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Sept. 26
"	"NIPPON MARU"	11,000 tons	Oct. 24
"	"PERSIA MARU"	9,000 tons	Dec. 12

Fran Nagasagi to Manila

S.S.	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 2
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	July 30
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Sept. 16
"	"SHINYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Oct. 14
"	"TENYO MARU"	22,000 tons	Dec. 9

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SAN FRANCISCO

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JUNE 16. AUG 24. OCT. 28.

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KITCHENER MEMORIAL SERVICE ON JUNE 15th

His Last Message Was: 'We Have To Stick It Out; I Wish What I Do Was Better'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—The memorial service for Lord Kitchener will be held at St. Paul's at noon on the 15th. Their Majesties the King and Queen will attend.

Naval men do not believe that H.M.S. Hampshire was torpedoed, as the weather was too stormy and the scene of the disaster always well patrolled. It is stated in Kirkwall that the Hampshire sank in twenty minutes.

A number of bodies have been recovered. Lieut.-Colonel Fitzgerald's body is expected to arrive at Thurso today, for conveyance to the south.

Mr. A. J. Balfour, speaking at the luncheon of the Imperial Council of Commerce, said that Lord Kitchener was the most striking figure in all Allied countries. His life-triumph was the creation of the vast military machine which was now prepared to do its share in the military labors of the Allies.

He died as he would have wished—suddenly, in the height of his fame and the midst of the work he was doing for his country.

Lord Desborough, presiding at the luncheon, read what may be regarded as one of Kitchener's last messages, contained in a letter to Lord Desborough, regarding the war. He wrote: "We have to stick it out. We have to do our very best until the release comes. I only wish I could do more, or, rather, that what I do was better work."

General Sir Douglas Haig has telegraphed: "The death of Lord Kitchener has caused the deepest regret in all ranks. His memory will remain with us as an incentive. We shall not rest until we have brought his work to culmination in enduring victory."

President Poincare has telegraphed to King George: "The whole of France participates in the mourning of Great Britain and the British Empire." He pays tribute to Lord Kitchener's eminent qualities.

King George, in replying, referred to the cruel loss he and the country have sustained and to Lord Kitchener's great services in the common cause.

Telegrams of sympathy have also been exchanged between M. Briand, the French Premier and Mr. Asquith; Generalissimo Joffre and General Sir William Robertson, Chief of the Imperial General Staff; and Generalissimo Cadorna and General Sir William Robertson.

Practice Makes Perfect Is British Motto at Salonica

FIRING BRITISH FIELD PIECE — OFFICIAL FILM SERVICE

In order to break the monotony of camp life and to keep the men keyed up to the proper war pitch, frequent practice in all manoeuvers and war-like activities are the order of the day at the Allied base near Salonica, where a huge force is concentrated. This picture shows a gun crew firing one of the British field pieces in practice. Note that the barrel of the gun is covered with sod, to prevent refracted rays of light reaching any enemy aeroplane which might be reconnoitering above.

ARREST MAXINE JOHNSON OVER SALE OF PASSPORT

On Bail of G.$500 to Appear Today in U. S. Court; P. A. Kalleberg to Testify

Miss Maxine Johnson was arrested Thursday night by the American authorities on a warrant charging her with the larceny of a passport belonging to Mr. P. A. Kalleberg, of the Customs service. The warrant was served by Mr. C. H. Williams, of the American Consular Court. The accused was later released on $500 (gold) cash security.

A preliminary hearing will be held at 10 o'clock this morning, before Mr. Krisel, in the American Consular Court. Mr. Kalleberg will be called as a witness. Mr. C. P. Holcomb, United States District Attorney, will prosecute and Messrs. Fleming and Davies will represent the defense.

The American Government has been conducting a severe campaign against passport frauds of all sorts. In a statement made when Mr. Kalleberg was before the Norwegian consul, Miss Johnson said that she sold the passport for $2,250 for the use of a German naval officer.

British E. African Force Beats Namena Garrison

German Commandant Wounded And Captured; Invading Column in Pursuit

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 7.—Brigadier Northey, in command of the operations in German East Africa in the vicinity of Lake Nyassa and Lake Tanganyika, reports: "The enemy are retiring. Our columns are in pursuit and are capturing prisoners and stores.

"The garrison at Namena, mentioned on the 30th of last month, broke out on Friday night, with heavy loss. The German commandant was wounded and captured. Our losses in these operations have been very small."

ITALIAN BAYONETS RUSH FOES FROM CAMPOMULO

Driven To End Of Valley; Many Austrian Attacks Repulsed, With Heavy Losses

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Rome, June 7.—The feature of the communique issued today is that violent enemy attacks in upper Val Larsa, Montespin, Posina Valley, Campomulo Valley and north-east of Asiago were all repulsed, with heavy enemy losses. At Campomulo we counter-attacked and drove the enemy to the end of the valley, at the point of the bayonet.

Austrians Lose Over 100,000 During Three Days Fighting Upon 300 Mile Battle Front

Russians Have Captured 40,000, With 77 Guns, Besides Piercing Line in Several Places

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Petrograd, June 8.—The news of General Brussiloff's success is received with quiet satisfaction. Though details and localities are withheld, it is clear that the Austrian line has been pierced in several places and, as the three hundred miles battle is still in its initial stages, a catastrophe for a considerable part of the Austrian forces is anticipated.

From the number of prisoners, it is estimated that the Austrian losses in the three days fighting are over 100,000. The superiority of the Russian gun-fire is shown by the fact that the Austrians in the trenches, at many points, were too dazed to resist when the Russian infantry attacked.

The Austrians have spent the winter strengthening their defences and often the Russian guns had to destroy 14 rows of the thickest wire, as compared with 9, the largest number, last year.

The official communique issued today confirms the latest great captures, to which it adds 49 trench-mortars, many telephones, searchlights and field-kitchens and huge quantities of arms, material and reserve stores of munitions.

Make 40,000 Prisoners

Up to the present, the total captures made by the Russians on the Pripiat-Rumanian front total 40,000 men, 900 officers, 77 guns and 134 machine-guns.

The enemy have had practical demonstration of the increase of Russia's war material, says the communique. The fighting has strengthened our confidence that, with the development of this material, the enemy's fortified lines will be effectively destroyed.

The brilliant results obtained against the Austrians were achieved after only three days fighting, such was the valor and dash of the Russians and ended with the dislodging of the enemy from their strongly fortified positions. Numbers of the enemy's batteries were captured intact by our infantry.

The desperation of the fighting is made evident by a passage in the communique, which says: "Prudence prevents us disclosing the names of the gallant regiments fighting, sometimes after the loss of all their officers, the names of the brave generals and officers killed and wounded, or the identification of the localities."

Stop Turkish Offensive

The comminuque adds: "The Russian artillery, in the Caucasus, stopped an offensive by large Turkish forces in the direction of Erzingan, while, in the Hanekin district, in the direction of Bagdad, the Russians captured some fortified Turkish positions and our cavalry attacked the Turkish trenches, sabring several battalions there."

The Emperor of Russia has telegraphed to General Brussiloff, expressing his heartfelt gratitude to the troops for the successes achieved in Volhynia, Galicia and Bukhovina and saying that he is watching with pride and satisfaction their bold deeds, convinced that they will fight till a final and glorious victory is achieved.

Austrians Admit Withdrawal

Amsterdam, June 7.—An Austrian communique admits the withdrawal of the Austrian forces on the Lutzk sector before strongly superior Russian forces. It speaks of no fewer than seven Russian attacks in the course of a day.

Peking, June 6.—The following official communique from Petrograd, dated June 3, has been handed to Reuter's Agency by the Russian Legation: The enemy bombarded the borough of Schlock and the Ikskul bridge-head. In the region of the Dvinsk positions, a lively artillery duel occurred on many sectors.

During the night of June 2, the enemy's heavy and light artillery opened a violent fire on the region north-east of the borough of Krevo. On June 1, about 10 p.m., the enemy assumed the offensive on the sector south of the village of Bogushe, north-east of the borough of Krevo, but were repulsed by our fire.

The Turkish front.—In the direction of Diarbekir, in the valley of Gingel-Su, our troops successfully repulsed the Turkish offensive. The enemy, having suffered defeat in a three days battle at Revandouze, retreated to a previously fortified position, west of Revandouze.

U.S. ASIATIC FLEET NOTES

Lieutenant L. P. Treadwell; Lieutenant (j.g.) R. F. Wood, P. A. Surgeon F. P. W. Hough, Lieutenant (j.g.) R. P. Molten, Chief Carpenter Gallalee, Lieutenant V. K. Coman, Lieutenant (j.g.) Thomas Baxter have been ordered home and will leave on the Army Transport sailing from Nagasaki the twentieth.

Ensign W. B. Jupp, Paymaster J. S. Beecher and Acting Pay Clerk M. A. Thompson have been ordered to the Brooklyn and are expected to arrive about the twenty-fourth.

Paymaster Beecher will relieve Paymaster E. T. Hoopes and Acting Pay Clerk Thompson will relieve Chief Pay Clerk A. J. Barnum, who will be ordered home and will leave on the July transport.

Pay Clerk W. E. Todd has been ordered to Naval Hospital, Yokohama, Japan for treatment.

Gunner Meneratti has been assigned to duty at Naval Station Cavite and Ensigns P. R. Weaver and A. H. Basley will go to the Mohican for submarine instruction. Ensign E. W. Burrough has been ordered to the Pampanga; Ensign T. G. Slingluff to the Elcano; Ensign C. D. Fry to the Cincinnati; Lieutenant R. R. Mann to the Galveston and Ensign H. L. White to the Monadnock.

The following changes in ratings are announced:—

Bainbridge:
Lord, C. C.—W. T. rated C. W. T.
Pomeroy, R. C.—M. M. 1c. rated C. M. M.
Elcano:
Freed, A. L.—Seaman rated G. M. 3c.
Biegert, J. O.—P. and F. rated Coppersmith.
Galveston:
Mueller, M. F.—El. 3c. (g) rated El. 2c. (g).
Gold, C. S.—Yeo. 3c. rated Yeo. 2c.
Helena:
McCarty, J. B.—Fir. 2c. rated Fir. 1c.
Wall, L. H.—Shwp. rated C. M. 3c.
Monadnock:
McKissick, W. A.—Q. M. 3c. rated Q. M. 2c.
Estes, J. L.—Seaman rated G. M. 3c.
Baerd, L.—Fir. 1c. rated Oiler.
Quiros:
Borland, C. M.—Seaman rated Q. M. 3c.
Light, G. S.—Ord. Seaman rated Coal Passer.
Miller, L. P.—Seaman rated Q. M. 3c.

ECONOMIC CONFERENCE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—It is believed that the Hon. Sir George Foster, the Canadian Minister of Commerce, will attend the economic conference in Paris.

MENTION LLOYD GEORGE TO SUCCEED KITCHENER

Churchill and Lord Derby Also In Running; Press Favors Civilian War Minister

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, June 8.—The papers generally urge that a civilian be appointed as successor to Lord Kitchener as Secretary of State for War. The name of Mr. Lloyd George is most frequently mentioned, while the appointment of Mr. Winston Churchill or of Lord Derby is also discussed.

The report that Field Marshal Viscount French has been offered the post is not confirmed. The Daily Chronicle states that Mr. Asquith will probably appoint a member of the House of Commons.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Chikuzen M. June 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kasuga M. June 17
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per O.S.K. s.s. Pekin M. June 10
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. June 11
Per R.M. s.s. E. of Asia June 16
For Europe, via Suez:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Nagoya June 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. June 13
Per M.M. s.s. Magellan June 21

Mails to Arrive:—

The American mail left Seattle on May 21, and is due to arrive here on or about June 12, per O.S.K. s.s. Hawaii Maru.

The French mail of May 14 is due at Hongkong on June 12, and here on June 16. Left Colombo on June 4, per M.M. s.s. Paul Lecat.

The French mail of May 28 is due at Hongkong on June 26, and here on June 30. Left Port Said on June 3, per M.M. s.s. Atlantique.

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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)
November 1st, 1915, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Miles			Mail	Mail
3	5				102	4
8.30	6.35	0	dep. Peking		8.44	18.55
11.25	9.10		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	5.08	15.58
11.35	19.17	82	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	5.03	15.53
					Mond. & Thursd.	
11.45	19.25		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	4.55	15.45

Mail	Mail				Mail	Mail
102	2				1	101
Sund. & Wed.	Fridays		Peking-Mukden Line			
9.35	0.01	0	dep. Mukden	arr.	21.00	19.27
Mond. & Thursd.						
4.45	18 27		arr. Tientsin-East	dep.	1 25	1.25
4.55	18.34	434	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	1.10	1.10
					Thursd.	Tuesd. & Saturd.
5.03	18.41		arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	1.01	1.01

Local	Mail				Mail	Local
5	3				4	6
7.30	12.30	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr.	15.32	19.56
7.40	12.40	2.71	arr. Tientsin-Central	dep.	15.22	19.46
8.00	13.00		dep. Tientsin-Central	arr.	15.02	19 26
11.48	16.30	78	dep. Tsangchow	dep.	11.57	15.23
15 12	19.38	149	dep. Tochow	dep.	9.17	12.13
18.16	22.41		arr. Tsinanfu	dep.	6.30	9.00
7						8
7.30	23.01	221	dep. Tsinanfu	arr.	6.10	17.42
10.09	1.28	266	dep. Taianfu	dep.	3 56	15.12
12.30	3.49	319	arr. Yenchowfu	dep.	1.04	12.41
12.45	3.59		dep. Yenchowfu	arr.	0.54	12.26
15.36	6.55	378	dep. Lincheng	dep.	22.40	10.02
17.46	9.03		arr. Hsuchowfu	dep.	19.35	7.40
9		421				10
6.00	9.23		dep. Hsuchowfu	arr.	19.15	2.50
11.30	13.18		arr. Pengpu	dep.	14.52	15.25
11.50	13 28	523	dep. Pengpu	arr.	14.42	14.18
18.02	17.07	601	dep. Chuchow	dep.	11.11	8.51
19 53	18.23	6 2	arr. Pukow	dep.	9.45	6.50

Exp.	Exp.				Exp.	Fast
			dep. Nanking Ferry	Shanghai arr.	7.05	
23.00	23.00	0	dep. Nanking	Nanking dep.	7.00	15 04
7.00	7.00	193	arr. Shanghai	Line dep.	23.00	7.35

Yenchowfu-Tsiningchow Branch Line				Lincheng-Tsochuang Branch Line			
8.45	14.00	dep. Yenchowfu arr.	7.18	11.48	11.20	17.3	dep. Lincheng arr.	8.08	14.38
9.48	15.03	arr. Tsiningchow dep.	6.15	10.45	12.28	18.28	arr. Tsochuang dep.	7.00	13.3[illegible]

Application for sleeping accommodation at $5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tsinanfu, Hsuchowfu or Pukow.

By Order,
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, November 1915.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU. "DOWN" — ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI. "UP"

STATIONS	TIMES 2 Local Mixed a.m.	4 Fast a.m.	6 Slow a.m.	8 Coolie Goods a.m	10 Ex-Press p.m.	12 Local Mixed p m.
Shanghai South ... dep.		8.00	8 55	10.15	3.30	4.20
Sung Kiang ... arr.		8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.46
Sung Kiang ... dep.		8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56
Ka Shai ...		9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10
Ka Shing ... arr.		10.11	11.35	1.33	5.19	7.40
Ka Shing ... dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.46	5.29	
Yeh Zah ... arr.	8.24	10.56	12.27	2.37	5.56	
Yeh Zah ... dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.52	5.58	
Chang Ao ...	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.58	6.25	
Hangchow ... arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	
Hangchow ... dep.	11.30	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	
Zah Kou ... arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	

STATIONS	TIMES 1 Local Mixed a.m.	3 Fast a.m.	5 Slow a.m.	7 Coolie Goods a.m.	9 Ex-press p.m.	11 Local Mixed p.m.
Zah Kou ... dep.		7.20	8 20	9.25	3.10	3.50
Hangchow ... arr.		7.44	8.45	10 58	3.26	4.18
Hangchow ... dep.		7.55	8.55	10.13	3.36	4.25
Chang Ao ...		8.52	10.11	12.15	4.22	5.48
Yeh Zah ... arr.		9.25	10.54	1.15	4.47	6.37
Yeh Zah ... dep.		9.32	11.01	1.50	4.55	6.47
Ka Shing ... arr.		10 09	11.43	2.45	5.22	7.38
Ka Shing ... dep.	7 40	10.12	11.55	3.01	5.26	
Ka Shai ...	8.18	10.36	12.26	3.37	5.47	
Sung Kiang ... arr.	9.33	11.29	1.26	4.48	6.30	
Sung Kiang ... dep.	10 02	11.32	1.31	4.58	6.32	
Shanghai South ... arr.	11.22	12.25	2.38	6.07	7.15	

KIANGSHOO BRANCH LINE

KON ZEN CHIAO TO ZAH KOU — ZAH KOU TO KON ZEN CHIAO

STATIONS	14 a.m.	16 a.m.	18 a.m.	20 p.m.	22 p.m.	24 p.m.
Kon Zen Chiao ... dep	7.40	10.10	11.50	1.25	3.05	6.35
Kon Shang Hsu ... arr.	7.53	10.23	12.03	1.38	3.18	6.48
Kon Shang Hsu ... dep.	8.04	10.3[illegible]	12.05	1.40	3.19	6.50
Hangchow ... arr	8.13	10.40	12.15	1.50	3.29	7.00
Hangchow ... dep.	8.21				3.40	
Zah Kou ... arr.	8.46				4.10	

STATIONS	13 a.m.	15 a.m.	17 p.m.	19 p.m.	21 p m	23 p.m.
Zah Kou ... dep.	9.00				5.10	
Hangchow ... arr.	9.19				5.33	
Hangchow ... dep.	9.24	10.55	12.35	2.10	5.42	7.15
Kon Shang Hsu ... arr.	9.34	11.05	12.45	2.20	5.52	7.25
Kon Shang Hsu ... dep.	9 37	11.12	12.47	2.25	5.56	7.28
Kon Zen Chiao ... arr.	9.50	11.25	1.00	2.38	6.09	7.41

Light Type A.M. Dark Type P.M.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai To Nanking—Up (Main Line) Nanking To Shanghai—Down

STATIONS.	1 Fast R	3 Local	5 3 & 4 Class	7 Local	9 Express R	11 Local	13 Local	15 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	7.35		9.00	10.30	1.05	3.45	5.30	11.00
Nansigan..	8.08		9.31	10.56	1.26	4.08	6.00	
Kunshan	8.53		10.33	11.52		4.54	7.09	A.M.
..arr.	9.40		11.34	12.48	2.37	5.49	8.05	1.00
SOOCHOW ..dep.	9.50		11.44		2.45	5.59		1.10
WUSIH .. ..arr.	10.40		12.56		3.27	7.03		2.09
..dep.	10.50		1.03		3.37	7.08		2.19
CHANGCHOW ..arr.	11.40		2.05		4.16	8.07		3.14
..dep.	11.50	6.50	2.13		4.25			3.24
TANYANG .. ..arr.	12.45	8.00	3.19		5.10			4.11
..dep.	12.48	8.03	3.22		5.11			4.21
CHINKIANG ..arr.	1.25	8.52	4.14		5.41			5.14
..dep.	1.33	9.02	4.24		5.51			5.24
NANKING .. arr.	3.04	11.00	6.18		7.00			7.00
Nanking Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	*7.05

STATIONS.	2 Fast R	4 Local	6 Local	8 3 & 4 Class	10 Express R	12 Local	14 Local	16 Night Express R.S.
	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M.	P.M
Nanking Ferry ..dep	..			..	..		..	..
NANKING .. ..dep.	7.30			8.25	1.20		3.50	11.00
CHINKIANG.. ..arr.	8.57			10.23	2.37		5.49	A.M. 0.46
..dep.	9.07			10.33	2.47		5.59	1.00
TANYANG .. ..arr.	9.46			11.24	3.20		6.50	
..dep	9.49			11.27	3.21		6.53	
CHANGCHOW ..arr.	10.47			12.48	4.09		8.00	2.53
..dep	10.57		7.15	1.05	4.19			3.16
WUSIH .. ..arr.	11.46		8.14	2.19	4.59			4.11
..dep.	11.56		8.24	2.29	5.09			4.21
SOOCHOW .. ..arr.	12.47		9.32	3.42	5.54			5.14
..dep	12.57	7.35	9.41	3.52	6.04	2.40		5.24
Kunshan	1.41	8.25	10.40	4.56		3.25		
Nansiang	2.53	9.29	11.50	5.59		4.09		6.41
SHANGHAI NORTH .. arr.	2.58	9.55	12.16	6.27	7.35	4.30		7.00

R. Restaurant Cars . S. Sleeping Cars

*Connects at Tientsin with the Peking-Mukden and through Siberian Service.

Woosung to Shanghai—Up (Branch Line) Shanghai to Woosung—Down

	31	33	35	37	39	41	43	45
WOOSUNG FORTS ..dep.	7.00	8.20	10.45	13.10	14.40	16.10	18.10	21.30
KIANGWAN ..	7.27	8.47	11.12	13.37	16.07	16.37	18.37	21.57
SHANGHAI NORTH ..arr.	7.35	8.55	11.20	13.45	16.15	16.45	18.45	22.05

	32	34	36	38	40	42	44	46
SHANGHAI NORTH ..dep.	6.20	7.40	10.05	12.15	14.00	15.30	17.25	19.45
KIANGWAN ..	6.31	7.51	10.16	12.26	14.11	15.41	17.36	19.56
WOOSUNG FORTS ..arr.	6.55	8.15	10 40	12.50	14 35	16.05	18.00	20.20

LIGHT TYPE A.M. DARK TYPE P.M

Auctions

A. LANDAU & Co.

(Swiss Establishment)

Auctioneers, Expert Valuers, Salesrooms in

Nos. 134-135a Szechuen Road

Telephone 2653.

Personal attention given to house auctions.

A/c of sales rendered within 3 days of sales. Cash advances made on goods entrusted to our sales.

Terms on application.

LATEST MODES

MME. PRONAY

Ladies' Dress Maker

34 Nanking Road

9982-J.15.

O. D. RASMUSSEN, D.O.

REFRACTING SPECIALIST AND OPTICIAN

1A JINKEE ROAD 'PHONE 161

9873

NOTICE

Americans are invited to meet at the American Consulate-General on Thursday, June 15, at 5.15 p.m., for the purpose of arranging for suitable observance of the Fourth of July.

THOMAS SAMMONS
American Consul-General.

The Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at a Meeting of the Board of Directors held on Tuesday, 16th May, 1916, it was decided to pay an Interim Dividend of 10 Tael Cents per share on the Capital of the Company, on Thursday, 15th June, 1916, to shareholders on record on that date. The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 6th June to 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & Co.
Secretaries & Managers.

Dated, 18th May, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

9777

Cadillac Coupe

FOR SALE:

8-cylinder latest model, complete, with electric light and self-starter, luxuriously appointed, absolutely new.

Further particulars on application to

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

2A JINKEE ROAD. 'PHONE 3809

The Dominion Rubber Company, Limited

AT a meeting of Directors, held on the 18th May, 1916, it was decided to declare an Interim Dividend at the rate of Fifty Tael Cents per share, to be paid on and after 15th June, 1916, to Shareholders on record on that date.

Notice is hereby given that the Share Register and Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 6th to the 15th June, 1916, both days inclusive.

By order of the Directors,
MEYER AND MEASOR,
General Managers and Secretaries.

9799

ELEPHANT HEAD BEER 皮象 PILSENER 酒牌 ELEPHANT HEAD BEER

Every Single Bottle of Pure, Rich, Creamy Elephant Head Beer has our name on the Label.

Garner, Quelch & Co.

Sole Proprietors.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB

ANNUAL SPRING REGATTA.
Sunday, 11th June
at
Lunghwa Pagoda Reach.

TENDER conveying Members and Visitors leaves Nanking Road Jetty 9 a.m. returning 5 p.m.

Accommodation for ladies provided on tender.

Houseboat berths, free of charge, will be allotted on application to the undersigned

Houseboats should be sent in advance early Sunday morning

Tiffin and teas served on lighter at usual prices. Applications for same to be made to the undersigned before noon, Friday, 9th.

N. C. BRODIE,
Hon. Secretary.
5 Kiukiang Road.

10018 J 10

The Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ltd.

Notice is hereby given that the following Certificates for shares in the above Company.

Cert. No.	Date	Share Nos.	Name.
797		136301/136800	Chang Ching-kee
743	Jan. 21,1916	161801/162300	Kan Kee
785	Jan. 25,1916	129801/130000	Yuen Wo

were obtained by fraud, are invalid and will not be recognised by the Company.

Dated 7th June, 1916.

MEYER & MEASOR.
Secretaries & General Managers.

10023 J 10

The Sungei Duri Rubber Estates, Limited.

Notice is hereby given that Certificate No. 1655, dated 8th March, 1916, in the name of Tuck Kee for 300 shares in the above named Company numbered 14114/14163 and 16474/16723 was obtained by fraud, is invalid and will not be recognised by the Company.

Dated 7th June, 1916.

MEYER & MEASOR
General Managers & Secretaries.

10024 J 10

H. G. WALKER

1-A Jinkee Road

Ores, Minerals, Metals, Industrial Chemicals and Commodities.

CAUSTIC SODA
now ready for delivery

Will Buy—Large Tonnage
ANTIMONY ORE

9622

Amusement Advertising will be found on Page 9

Business and Official Notices

When You Hire a Car,

Why be cramped up in a five-seater, when you can hire a seven-seater Studebaker for the same money?

H. S. Honigsberg & Co.

TEL. WEST 1234

TSINGTAU, NORTH CHINA

The Finest Summer Resort in the Far East

Grand Strand Hotel

(Formerly Strand Hotel),

Grand Hotel, Grand Hotel Annex

Beautiful Sandy Beach, Splendid Sea Bathing, Golf, Tennis, Deep Sea Fishing.

Excursions to Battle Fields, Good Roads, Lovely Scenery, Race Course and Golf Links adjoin Hotel (Hotel guests have the privilege of the Golf Links). Unexcelled Cuisine, Higher Comforts, Moderate Charges.

For all information, please apply to T. HERLIHY, Manager.

For the Benefit of War Work Done at the Indigent Women's Work Room

There will be an EXHIBITION of

Mrs. Merriman's

OLD JAPANESE PRINTS

at 15 Ferry Road, on Thursday and Friday,

June 15 and 16, from 4 to 7

Admission $1.00 Tea and Ices free

9988 J 10

Unzen Hot Springs

(NEAR NAGASAKI)

Best Summer Resort in the Far East.

YUMEI HOTEL

Charges moderate. Suitable for families.

A large and cool Dining Hall has been added.

This year being tenth anniversary of establishment of the Hotel, special consideration will be shown to visitors.

9904

SILBERMAN'S

Great Summer Sale

Now In Full Swing

Marvellous Reductions in the

Ladies', Gents.' and Children's Departments

Call early and get your pick

Inspection Invited

AT

Silberman's Drapery and Outfitting Stores

No. 1-B Broadway (Opposite Astor House)

NOTICE

NOTICE is hereby given that during my absence Mr. H. Berkner will sign for the firm Wm. Katz and Co.

WM. KATZ,

Shanghai, 8th June, 1916.

10031-J-11

THE CENTRAL GARAGE CO., LTD.

2A, JINKEE ROAD

CARS FOR HIRE

Prompt Service Day and Night

Telephone 3809.

COAL (ANTHRACITE)

CHARBONNAGES de NONGSON

Tourane (Annam) French Indo-China.

LE Representant des Proprietaires des Charbonnages de Nongson a l'honneur d'informer les Maisons de Commerce de la place que la question pourrait interesser, qu'il est de passage a Shanghai pour quelques jours seulement, et est a leur disposition pour recevoir toutes propositions concernant la cession, pour une periode de Cinq annees au minimum, de la production totale annuelle des dits charbonnages (80.000 tonnes environ par an).

Toutes facilites seront donnees au contractant pendant la duree de la Guerre et la peri de des taux de fret eleves.

Pour tous renseignements ecrire a Monsieur le Representant des Proprietaires des Charbonnages de Nongson

Astor House Hotel, Shanghai. Jusqu'au 10 Juin inclus.

Passe cette date adresser la correspondance a :

Monsieur A. DEBEAUX,
Hanoi (Tonkin).

10027 J 13

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word
Minimum Charge 40 cents

All Advertisements must be Prepaid

Replies must be called for

GODOWN WANTED

GODOWN WANTED to store about 2,500 cases of Merchandise, average 25 cubic feet each. Apply to Box 383, THE CHINA PRESS.

10034 J 10

SITUATIONS WANTED

A young man, age 20, seeks position as clerk, has knowledge of typewriting, insurance, banking, book-keeping and general office work, is quick and accurate at figures; at present employed. No objection to outports. Apply to Box 380, THE CHINA PRESS.

10030 J 13

WANTED, situation as stenotypist by young lady. Moderate salary. Apply to Box 370, THE CHINA PRESS.

10014 J 10

LADY stenographer and typist (with knowledge of book-keeping) is open for engagement. Apply to Box 372, THE CHINA PRESS.

10017 J 14

WANTED by Britisher, aged 24, position as general office assistant or shipping clerk Many years experience in a local shipping office. No objection to outport. A-1 references. Apply to Box 373,. THE CHINA PRESS.

10019 J 10

TRANSLATIONS

TRANSLATOR, who has considerable experience in legal, consulate, syndicate, journalistic, commercial and official translation work, undertakes translation in English and Chinese of agreements petitions, letters, legal documents advertisements, and commercial documents, etc. Please apply to Chang Nieh-yun, c-o 1-a, Peking Road, or P.D., 131, Haining Road opposite West End Lane.

Reduced Prices

"Potosi" Electro-plated Ware and Cutlery

	Per Doz.
Table Spoons and Forks	$4.50
Dessert ,, ,, ,,	3.50
Tea Spoons	1.50
Dessert Knives (Ivory handles)	8.00
,, ,, (Ivorine ,,)	5.00

Walter Dunn & Co.
A. 133 Szechuen Road,
Telephone No. 805.

The Shanghai Chemical Laboratory

No. 4 Canton Road

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15, Quinsan Gardens

Comfortable Rooms with full board. Good table. Centrally situated facing the Gardens.

Telephone 3482

TO LET, very desirable room and tiled bath, with board, in home of young American couple. Cool, modern, every convenience. Centrally located, good surroundings. Apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

10041 J 13

TO LET, well-furnished bedroom with bathroom attached, without board, in private English home, Range Road. Apply to Box 375, THE CHINA PRESS.

10021 J 11

TO LET, separately, one airy flat, inclosed verandah and one attic. Range Road. Particulars apply to Box 381, THE CHINA PRESS.

10028 J 11

TO LET, on ground floor, furnished room with bathroom attached. $15. Apply to Box 371, THE CHINA PRESS.

10015 J 10

TO LET, large shop (40 x 32), Nanking Road, near Bund. Apply to Box 376, THE CHINA PRESS.

10022 J 10

HOUSES WANTED

WANTED furnished flat or part flat, about 3 rooms, kitchen, bath. Central district. Must be comfortable and cheap; permanency. Apply to Box 387, THE CHINA PRESS.

10040 J 11

INVESTMENTS

ADVERTISER wishes to invest some capital to secure management or other suitable position, hotel or other business. Has good all-round knowledge. Reply Investment, c-o THE CHINA PRESS.

9696

FINANCIAL

WE CAN arrange loans from Tls 1,000 to Tls. 1,000,000 on first class real estate security. China Realty Company, Ltd.

9960 J 36

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, in French town, for July, August and September, a furnished residence, containing five rooms. Electricity, gas, telephone. China Realty Co., Ltd. 39, Nanking Road.

10035 J 11

NO. 65 Route Vallon, near French Park; containing three rooms on ground-floor, four bedrooms, three tiled bathrooms with porcelain tubs, lavatories and flush closets, hot water installation, tiled kitchen and pantry, four servants' rooms, garden, tennis, etc., from June 1st, House will be decorated to suit tenants. Apply at No. 75 Route Vallon. Telephone, West 169, or China Realty Co., Ltd.

9981 J 10

OFFICES, ETC., TO LET

TO LET, suitable for office rooms or residence, with hall, bathroom, kitchen and small rooms attached. Apply to Box 377, THE CHINA PRESS

10022 J 10

EDUCATIONAL

WANTED Banjo lessons, twice weekly. Apply, stating terms, to Box 386, THE CHINA PRESS.

10038 J 11

SCRIPT shorthand teacher wishes to give lessons daily (except Sundays); terms $6 monthly. Apply to E. C., 35, Chapoo Road.

10011 J 10

SITUATIONS VACANT

CAN some lady recommend a really good cook-boy for small family? Good wages. Please apply to Box 388, THE CHINA PRESS.

10041

CAN ANY LADY recommend a reliable and experienced amah to help to look after two young children, wages paid $15 per mensem, good home. Please apply to Box 378, THE CHINA PRESS.

10025 J 11

WANTED: Lady physician for hospital during present physician's furlough. Address, Dr. Robbins, Chinkiang.

10032 T.F

Exchange and Mart

FOR SALE, one 22-calibre automatic repeating rifle (Savage make). Please apply to Box 390, THE CHINA PRESS.

10042 J 11

FOR SALE, one 4½ h.p Motor Cycle, Free Engine, Bosch Magneto, almost new, with lamp, horn, etc. Apply to Box 385, THE CHINA PRESS.

10037 J 10

FOR SALE, a Premier motorcycle, 3½ h.p. 3-speed gear, in perfect running order. For inspection, apply to Russo-Asiatic Bank, Stationery Dept., M. Voirehovsky.

9984 J 10

FURNISHED HOUSE. Advertiser wishes to purchase immediately, six-roomed house, completely furnished. Please state full particulars to Box 374, THE CHINA PRESS

10026 J 10

FOR SALE; Colt's 38 calibre Officer's model revolver, 7½" barrel (target type), in perfect condition, with holster Price Tls. 40. Apply to Box 384, THE CHINA PRESS.

10036 J 11

FOR SALE:

One or two genuine Coventry-made Premier motor-cycles, 3½ h.p. single or 3-speed gear; highly suitable for side-car work. Also a couple of second-hand machines. All at bargain prices. Apply to Box 324, THE CHINA PRESS.